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(IF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY)

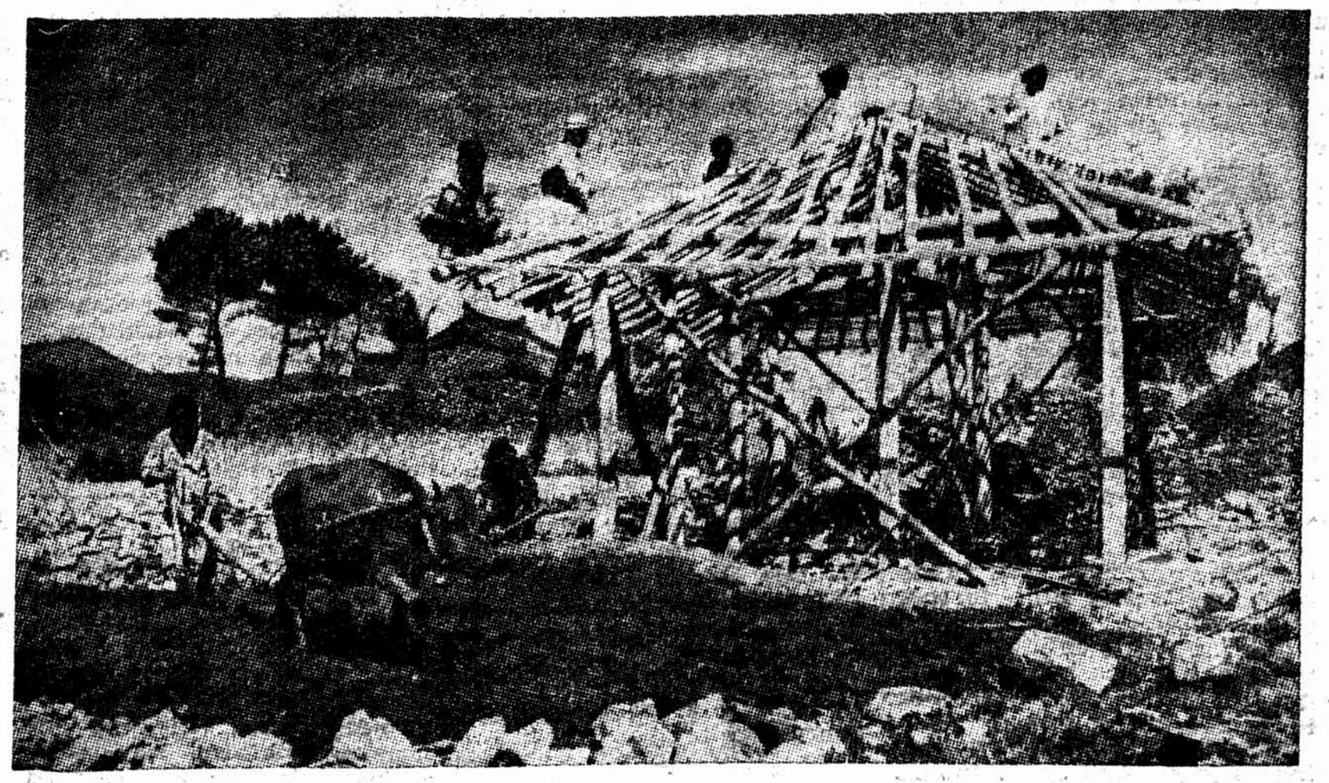
KOREA OUT OF DEBRIS

This mass of twisted steel, once a thriving textile mill near Seoul, shows how war ravaged the industries in Korea. Technicians of the United Nations Civil Assistance Command in Korea and Koreans plan the reconstruction of this mill, financed by Korean capital.

Textile mills in South Korea reached two-thirds of their 1949 production level, though 80 per cent of the cotton spinning and weaving machinery was destroyed in 1950. Former employees of the plants reassembled the machines after sorting and cleaning the rusted parts. Picture shows some Korean women at work.

Soon after the breaking out of Korean War, the United Nations Civil Assistance Command, Korea (UNCACK) was created to handle the resulting civilian emergency needs. UNCACK's primary mission was to prevent mass starvation and epidemics and to provide immediate food, clothing and shelter. The agency's responsibility was to start the reconstruction of bombed homes, crippled industry and farms as the military situation permitted. Rebuilding transportation to move men, food and industrial materials needed in different areas was an important task carried out by this agency.

The courageous and patient men of Korea salvage the debris to rebuild their homes.



The war in Korea has destroyed completely 400,000 homes and another 200,000 have suffered a 50 per cent damage. In spite of the shortage of timber, cement and transportation, 10,777 homes have been built by the Korean National Programme and 7,000 more are under construction. Picture shows one such building going up.

Political Tangle In Malaya

See Page 7

'Speak ... and carry a big stick'

Talent Tells, Though Sex Appeal Scores For A While And Flops

By Emily Belser

HOLLYWOOD, (INS).

BEAUTEOUS John Bannett ,who at 43 still has plenty of sex and talent, rates the latter far more important in achiying the heights as an actress.

The gorgeous brunette said: "If an actress has talent, she doesn't need sex—she can manufacture it.

"Look at Garbo. And Katherine Hepburn. Are they what one would term "sexy".

In the first full-fledged press interview since the recent unpleasantness in which her husband, Walter Wanger, shot and wounded her agent, Jennings Lang, Miss Bennett dwelt on her return to the screen after a two-and-one-half-year absence.

She is going to play a murderess.

It is her first role and she uses a dog leash to kill a model who steals the affections of her movie husband.

In real life, her husband, Producer Wanger, shot Lang in a fit of jealousy because as he testified—"I thought he was breaking up my home."

Miss Bennett and her husband have since been reconciled.

Returning to Garbo and Hepburn, Miss Bennett said: "Both these great actresses can burn up the screen, because they have the ability to 'project' a mood.

"Talent—not sex appeal in the raw—also explains the enduring fame of Loretta Young, Greer Gasron, Claudette Colbert, Joan Fontaine, Olivia de Havilland, Merle Oberon and Rosalind Russell."

The ebony-haired actress, who was lounging in the comfortable living room of her massive French Normandy house in Beverly Hills, further observed:

"Sex appeal is definitely here to stay but you really don't have to have a 36 inch bustline to be alluring.

"You know what they're saying about Audrey Hepburn (Star of 'Gigi')—'that girl is going to make bosoms a thing of the past'!"

Audrey tops the list of Joan-s up-and-coming-new stars.

"Only thing is," Joan mused, "this girl isn't up—and. She's already arrived. And she's got everything anyone could ask for."

La Bennett thinks the gals to be pitied are those who have sex appeal and no talent.

'Sex appeal goes along for a while, then it flops."

Miss B. thinks current cuties get away with murder in the bustline department.

"Things certainly have changed", she observed. "Ten or twelve years ago, there was no such thing as 'cleavage' and a wiggle was unheard of! Even Jean Harlow had net tucked in her neckline."

Joan looked like beautiful in pale pink pique and pearls.

WEEK-END FUN

As I walked along 42nd Street in New York City I heard a voice shrilling, "Ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, 'one hundred'! Yes sir, mister, that's you—you get a free shoeshine!" And in another moment a youngster not yet in his teens was energetically polishing my shoes "What's all this?" I asked.

"Today's my birthday, and ever hundredth person gets a free shine.

Of course I insisted on tipping him. As I walked on, a passing policeman grinned. "Every day is his birthday—he does more business than all the other shoeshine boys around here."

In the distance I heard, "Ninety-seven. ninety-eight...."

*

It was the minute of rest between the ninth and tenth rounds and the battered fighter sat on his stool, his seconds working furiously over his bleeding face.

"I think he's got you whipped," said his manager in disgust.

"Yeah," agreed the pugilist, gazing dizzily through nearly-closed eyes across the ring. "I should have got him in the first round when he was by himself."

*

Apparently he was new to the game of golf, for he took numerous swipes at the ball without making any contact. At last, something flew forward in front of him and he straightened up with a happy sigh of satisfaction.

"Thank heavens!" he exclaimed. "It's gone at last!"

"Excuse me, sir," said the caddie, "but that was your wrist watch."

*

A circus performer who for many years had travelled with P. T. Barnum, acting as a human cannon ball, sought out his boss one morning and brusquely informed him that he was quitting.

"You can't," exploded the showman. "Where would I find another man of your caliber!"

The proprietor of an art gallery in London, showing pictures to a customer who didn't know what he liked, tried out a landscape, a still life, a portrait and a floral piece, all without results. "Would you be interested in a nude?" he finally asked.

"Good heavens, no," said the visitor. "I'm a physician."

*

Aunt Martha had reached the age of 50 without any serious signs of matrimony. Then a middle-aged dentist moved to town and began paying ardent court to her. Within three months they were married. Not long after, Aunt Martha stopped at our house on her way to take a bus to a nearby town. Trouble with her teeth, she said, and she was going to see a dentist.

"Why, Martha!" my mother exclaimed. "That's not very good advertising for your husband. Don't you think he's a good dentist?"

"Of course I do," my aunt snapped. "But ..... well"—and she actually blushed—"I've always heard that you can tell a horse's age by looking at his teeth, and I'm not taking any chances. You see, George thinks I'm only 42."

*

Shooting Practice

"Miss Nina, what's this I hear about your frightening away a prowler with a shotgun?" I asked a retired schoolteacher who lives alone. "Who taught you to shoot?"

"Necessity," she replied. Then reluctantly she told me about it. "I heard the front gate open and in a minute someone began climbing up to the porch outside my bedroom. When his head appeared, I saw it wasn't anyone I knew. When he threw his leg over the balcony I fired and said, 'The next time I'll shoot to kill.'"

"Yes?" I said breathlessly.

"He jumped to the ground and ran and I put my head out of the window and called, 'You shut that gate when you go out!' He did, too. I went to bed and haven't been bothered since."

Rumour had it that young Stanley had been jilted, but his cheerful demeanor belied it.

"Has your engagement been broken?" a friend asked bluntly.

"Not exactly," Stanley replied.

"Has it or has it not been broken?" the other insisted.

"Well, it was this way," Stanley wryly explained. "She told me the amount of her annual clothing bill and I told her the amount of my salary; and the engagement just sort of dissolved."

*

A pretty but plump young woman stepped onto the druggist's scale and was shocked at the weight registered. Promptly she slipped off her coat, and tried again. The results were still unflattering, so she took off her shoes. But then she discovered she was out of pennies.

Without a moment's hesitation a young man, who had been watching with interest, stepped forward. "Don't stop now," he volunteered. "I've got a handful of pennies and they're all yours."

*

Starry Wisdom

I always like to hear a man talk about himself, because then I never hear anything but good.
—Will Rogers

*

My wife cooks for fun—for food we go to a restaurant.
—Bob Hope

*

A beauty contest is like a tennis match, only instead of going from left to right, the heads of the audience go up and down.
—Phil Baker

*

Usually just by looking at a girl, you can tell what kind of a past she's going to have.
—Arthur Godfrey

*

Most women marry for keeps. They keep asking for furs; keep asking for jewels . . .
—Vivian Blaine

*

She's the sort of a girl you bring home to meet your mother—after you lock your father in the garage!
—Bob Hope

*

College professors are the fellows who get what's left after the football coach is paid off.
—Joan Davis

*

I refuse to believe that dollar bills carry germs. Germs couldn't live on a dollar bill these days.
—Ronald Reagan

*

If you're on a health diet, it don't make you live longer—it only seems longer.
—Jimmy Durante

*

It's always a good idea to keep your words soft and sweet, because you never know when you will have to eat them!
—Dave Garroway

*

No matter what we've learned since 1492, today the world is flat.
—Eddie Cantor

*

Columbus discovered America so that if some other country needed money, they'd have a place to borrow it from.
—Judy Canova

*

I figure marriage is like a suit of long underwear. Once you're in it, you're always itching to get out.
—Herr Shultz

*

Happiness often sneaks in through a door you didn't know you had left open.
—John Barrymore

*

The man who said there's a place for everything forgot to tell elbows when you sit between two fat people at a movie.
—Cedric Adams

*

There's one thing that can be said for late marriages. They don't last so long.
—Eddie Cantor

PASSING PAGEANT

By KAM

"NO man now need bow before others. I want men to walk with their chests out, waists straight, and heads high"—Jawaharlalji's gem cast at a Pilani meeting.

Platform oratory and platitudes count much in Bharat. The only party, who can assume such a 3-dimensional posture, is an expectant mother (in an advanced stage). Our shrivelled sunken-chested millions have no waists, only their heads hung low in despair. We haven't seen Punditji himself in this 3-D posture, either in flesh and blood or in gatherings shewn on silver screen.

*

"The American girl is better dressed, more charming . . . and she is not ashamed of being attractive to men. The English girl is baggy"—Peter Mansfield, a Cambridge University student (24) said this in New York.

We don't want to know which girls are baggy, foggy or saggy, in appearance. We want to know which of these two types are expertly active in snapping money bags.

*

Malenkov bought North Korea back from the Chinese by agreeing to help in renovating Chinese industrial plants.

Russia has also offered £50,000,000 worth of aid to Kim Il Sung's regime"—The "Economist" giving this news calls it "rouble diplomacy".

Let's hope the 'rouble diplomacy' of Russia and the 'dollar diplomacy' of the U.S. will not eventually lead to dire trouble and raise up 'hollars' and howlers.

*

An Englishwoman claims to have set up a world maternity record by having three babies in 22 months and two days in separate pregnancies.—a news item.

The maternity ward of India's ideal five-year plan hospital has produced more than three babies in less than the above period. Is it necessary to name the chubbies?

*

Leading Aircraftsman T. O. Rigden's conduct was foolish in failing to report his whereabouts. —Coment in a newspaper.

Much more foolish was the attitude of the Britishers in Egypt and Britain, and the British press to raise hue and cry over his affair with undue impatience.

*

The Japanese celebrated Freedom of the Air, on Sept. 20 last. Japan, it will be remembered, was forbidden to pilot 'planes after her defeat in 1945. Now the order has been rescinded.

So far so good. Let's hope the Japanese will soon be able to celebrate Freedom of the Land if Uncle Sam decides to leave the shores of the Land of the Rising Sun, bag and baggage.

*

A new star is seen. The Royal Observatory of Ucch has discovered a new star in the Constellation of Pisces.—A news item.

We see, without the aid of any binoculars, lot of stars and starlettes twinkling on Delhi firmament. Thanks to the five-year plan.

King Zog of Albania will leave Egypt for good on October 18. —A news item.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown or that once wore a crown. The times for such worthies are out of joint. They don't find a permanent resting place on 'terra firma', but have to jog along from here to there and everywhere.

*

P. M. Nehru is understood to have appealed to former Indian Princes to accept a voluntary cut in their privy purse, and thus to move with the spirit of the times.—A news item.

The unkindest cut will be when —God forbid—the move fails and the voluntary move becomes —er—compulsory.

*

Egyptians believe no definite agreement has yet been reached regaring Anglo-Egyptian negotiations.—A news item.

In fact they say, don't halloo, balloo till you are out of the brood.

*

The State of Nevada, after the atom-bomb experiment is coming into her own. Las Vegas, situated therein, is now called 'the city of film star weddings'. It boasts of a flourishing casino. You can take your girl there and be married within an hour of arrival. The basic idea there is: Eat, drink and be merry for tomorrow (and all the tomorrows after that) we dice".—A glowing picture of the glow-worms at Las Vegas.

This is all O.K.! We may revise this thus: . . . "For tomorrow we dice and the day after we div(e)orce or both die."

Digtized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

LIFE PAYS DIVIDEND IN THE JOY OF LIVING

If you're a city dweller who longs for peace and quiet, and grumbles about not having enough time, read how the staccato living you complain about can be transformed into rest and relaxation during your leisure hours.

It Is There FOR THOSE Who Plan It

EVERY marriage should have at its centre a stronghold of peace. The city marriage, especially, needs this refuge from the world outside, a world which has a strong effect upon even the most intimate relations of man and woman.

Women blame their husbands for a lack of romantic feeling, for preoccupation with business affairs, or for too-precipitous demands upon their wives.

Men accuse their wives of being frigid, or flightly, or silly-in-love with movie stars.

Some marriage counsellors have declared that the nervous staccato pace of modern city life is largely responsible for emotional troubles.

But this need not be the case. Writes Ruth Troy in "Your Psychology". Even in the city you can find time to savor the slow-paced living. True, you must plan for it, scheme contrive and set the stage for it, but it's more than worth the time and struggle.

There isn't much you can do about the daytime bustle and clamor of city life. You must still ride the subways, the buses, and they will still be jammed like sardine tins at rush hours.

Time Your Schedule

But you can get off to an unhurried start if you are willing to adjust your daily schedule. Rising a half-hour earlier than usual can mean the difference between a happily-shared breakfast hour and an irritable scramble.

"If I only had time", you say, "I would enjoy a leisurely breakfast. I'd like having time for a shower and unhurried dressing. I'd like knowing that I could walk to work if I wished, instead of fighting my way onto an overcrowded bus and reaching the office out of breath."

Actually, you have plenty of time; you are simply mis-using the twenty-four hours at your disposal each day.

You have time for dawdling in bed, for leisurely rising and breakfasting, for lingering over that good-bye kiss. But you must achieve this by giving up too-late evening hours and insisting upon plenty of sleep—even at the expense of refusing a few invitations.

The matter of time can be arranged by a drastic overhauling of your schedule, by a little imagination and thoughtfulness for each other. You believe that you are too rushed for "romantic dalliance". But you can spare five minutes, can't you?

Five minutes, out of your busy day, would give you time to make a phone call, the romantic implications of which would be limited only by your imaginative powers. You needn't be a great poet to phone her and say. "I love you."

You haven't time for joy of living? You've an hour for lunch, haven't you? You needn't spend it in a crowded, clamorous restaurant just because that's what everyone else in the office does.

You can meet each other for dinner now and then, if you've the imagination to make an inexpensive meal and cup of coffee an "event". If a park is at all accessible, you've a chance for an occasional walk together.

Opportunity For Romance

Yes, the question of finding time for romance is simple.

The prettiest pair of legs have the prettiest pair of stockings and U-International's designer Bill Thomas worked up this design for the male wolves to whistle at.

We Are Heir TO BEAUTY And Romance

You simply decide between you what things are worth the effort, and what things you will discard in your present scheme of living.

For example, you want time for quiet evenings at home, for reading books together, or simply for lolling on the sofa with your feet on the pillows. Very well, you proceed to let your wishes be known, particularly among the friends, who like to drop in for cocktails and stay till curfew.

You can, if you're serious about finding time for living, decide upon certain evenings when you will not be available to acquaintances.

You needn't go so far as to establish an old-fashioned "evening at home", to which you adhere week in and week out. But you can muffle the door-bell and take down the telephone receiver any time you like.

In fact, your problem isn't that of finding time, but of making the most leisurely and relaxing use of the time you have.

You can't control the weather, you can't do anything about hanging on a subway strap with fifty-nine people standing on your feet.

The one most effective thing you can do is to take fifteen minutes for a shower and a change into other clothing before you so much as set up the cardtable-dining table in your shoe-box of a living room.

Probably your greatest problem will be the size of your apartment. You feel that there's hardly room to breathe. You want an occasional moment of privacy... but there's only the living room, kitchenette, and, if you're lucky, a bedroom.

Bathroom? You're missing a good bet if you don't turn it into a private den. Sounds terrible, doesn't it? But what you can accomplish with a half hour and a tub of water is phenomenal.

You fill the tub and proceed to soak yourself. If you belong to the female sex the process can be enriched with bath salts and "bubble" preparations, or trays that hook over the tub and hold the makings of a manicure or facial. If male, you merely soak, or if you nap, or read or smoke, savouring every minute of the thirty.

Whatever your gender, you emerge from seclusion a better individual in a much brighter world.

It goes without saying that order in living arrangements is absolutely essential where space is limited.

Strip your house to the necessities for comfort. Rid yourself of cluttering bric-brac and overstuffed closets.

Make room for living by refusing room to non-essentials. You can't cultivate a romantic mood if you've had to move five potted plants and a bird cage from the tub in order to have a shower. Nor will candlelight mellow the acidity of soul whose shins have been thrice-barked against superfluous furniture.

Insulate Yourself

Don't horde letters, Christmas cards, hopeless neckties, ancient shoes, old razor blades — (Just look in the medicine chest and make your own list). Even with an attic thre's no excuse for most of the stuff we hang onto, so why

(Continued on Page 22 Col. 5)

Julia Adams, Universal International star in "Man from Alamo" features a stocking designed by Bill Thomas. These glittering nylons are sure to catch anyone's eyes.

THE TECHNIQUE OF BEAUTIFUL LEGS

VERY FEW GIRLS HAVE ABSOLUTELY PERFECT LEGS, AND FILM STARS ARE NO DIFFERENT FROM OTHER GIRLS IN THIS RESPECT. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A FEW LIKE BETTY GRABLE, MARLENE DIETRICH AND NEW UNIVERSAL-INTERNATIONAL STAR JULIA ADAMS, MOST OF OUR LOVELY LADIES CAN BOAST OF ATTRACTIVE, BUT NOT PERFECT UNDERPINNINGS. FROM THESE STARS WE LEARN THAT CARE AND TECHNIQUE CAN BE APPLIED TO INCREASE LEG GLAMOUR TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT BEMUSED MASCULINE GLANCES CONSIDER THEM LOVELY EVEN THOUGH THEY MAY BE SLIGHTLY TOO THIN OR TOO HEAVY.

We cornered Julia Adams, who has unusually beautiful legs, on the set of Universal-International's "The Lawless Breed." and asked her about some of the tricks which film stars use to enhance the grace and appeal of their legs. Julia, who is vitally interested in beauty hints, was only too happy to tell us how some actresses camouflage their faults and glamourize their strong points. She talked to us of stockings, and how to use them to bring out the true beauty of your legs.

"Girls whose legs are rather slender have found it advantageous to wear sheer, light-coloured nylons without any seams. If the hose are on the shiny side, so much the better, as the reflected light gives an illusion of plumpness." Julia told us.

Wear Them Inside Out

"On the other hand, if one's legs are inclined to be heavy, and particularly if the ankles are less than delicate, dark-toned stockings, with a black seam and tapering heels are most flattering. Be sure to get dull-finish stockings and wear them inside out, if at all possible."

Too-thin legs look better with a coat of tan, rather than with a dear-white look, Julia feels, and advocates a fast trip to the beach as soon as the days are warm enough. Leg make-up in bronzy shades is becoming, until you can brown them naturally.

Full skirts draw attention away from legs that are not attractive, while slim skirts empahsize heavy curves to an unappealing degree. So, if you feel you have too-full calves and ankles, buy yourself some full-circle skirts and relax in the knowledge that your legs look nicer than they would in the pencil-slim skirts.

Graceful walking and general body poise can do a lot to make your legs more attractive, as you will have noticed by watching the movements of feminine stars on the screen as they cross rooms.

Sink into arm chairs or float up a flight of stairs, seemingly without effort. The athletic stance may be all right on the tennis court, or on the super-slim models who stride across the pages of the fashion magazines, but for the real allure we nominate the film girl who poses her legs prettily when she sits or rises or walks upstairs.

From Joyce Holden, Universal-International player, starring in "Bronco Buster," we picked up the tip that the girl who consciously uses her legs to achieve a pretty effect finds, after a few months practice, that she never makes an awkward gesture; and that after a time, she can forget about her posture entirely, as it will have become part of her personality. Joyce is another beauty with truly lovely legs.

Floating-On-Air Walk

Says Joyce: "We must practise our leg movements, just as every young starlet does. We must be vigilant, in sitting down, to back into a chair, feeling for the edge with the inside calf of one leg and then slowly lowering the body onto the edge of the seat, before sliding to the back. When getting up, the stars follow the technique of placing one leg behind the other to touch the edge of the chair, then moving the weight of the body onto the forward foot and rising with one graceful motion. This technique does away with any awkward heaving, or grasping of the chair arms as you get up.

To achieve that floating-on-air walk that Loretta Young has, we find that her secret is a simple one. You simply practise walking on two parallel chalk lines, two inches apart, until you have gained complete control over your muscles, then, like Loretta, you will float along like a delicate cloud instead of bouncing about like a bunch of balloons!

For a final tip on loveliness, the stars all suggest that you keep your legs well-groomed. Defuzz them regularly, apply a creamy lotion at the slightest sign of scaliness and massage those flabby spots with warm olive oil. If you do all this, and exercise regularly, your legs will carry you forward with poise and beauty into the happy days ahead.

A SHORT STORY

The Garland

What did he—a polished gentleman from across the seas—know of what lay behind a simple act of compassion and sympathy?

THE summer sun had ascended on high in the clear cloudless skies while down beneath him on the earth, young fifteen-year old Neela, the shepherd's daughter, was silently making her way through the shrubs and wild growth on the slopes of the Himalayan hills, in the direction of a small white cottage which stood some fifty yards away form her.

Neela had heard many a story—not always complimentary to the person concerned—about the young 'angrezi' artist who had rented that cottage for an year and had just occupied it a few days before. She had been warned, as were other youngsters in the valley, on pain of a severe thrashing, by their parents, not, to wend her steps near or around the cottage, for, they said, the artist was a spy on the people, sent by some foreign powers who did not mean good for them. But, like any other fifteen-year old endowed with a vivacious nature and the full bloom of youth, Neela was curious to know more about the 'angrezi' artist who, from reports brought to her father by his friends, did nothing but paint pictures of the hills and the animals on them.

Neela had been sent to tend the flock and she had no business to go to the cottage, which was over four furlongs from her camp. But quietly and unobstrusively, she came up from the back of the cottage to where the young artist was sitting on an improvised stool dabbing a brush on a small patch of red and blue which had been painted on the canvas. The sound of Neela's skirt through the bush nearby caught the ears of the artist and he suddenly turned round to find her standing a little behind, one hand on her half-opened mouth, staring at him with large brown eyes.

●

As Neela stood there awe-stricken as it were by the sight of the first Englishman she had ever seen in her life, she made an attractive picture of young Indian

By T. S. R. Rao

maidenhood. Her long tresses of raven-black hair were flowing in the wind, some of them falling on her eyes and cheeks; while her half-opened mouth gave a glimpse of a neat row of pearly white teeth. Beneath the silken shawl covering her tightly round her neck, her small breasts could be seen rising and falling as though their pretty young owner had been suddenly taken afright. But the fright-stricken eyes of Neela that had been staring at the 'angrezi' artist for full five minutes without winking only heightened the picture of beauty of Neela. Atleast that was what young James '(Jimmy' to his pals) thought.

James Shears was not a famous artist, much less a rich one, and he had come to the sub-continent primarily to fulfill a hasty promise given to his sweet heart, who was a 'steno' in an unknown commercial firm at London, that he would tour the world and send her pictures of different scenary that would meet his eyes. The second purpose which had inspired him to sojourn in the Himalayan hills was to paint something extraordinarily attractive that would make the 'rotten old artists' back at home sit up starting at him, after their remarks on his earlier efforts having been only: "quaint but not encouraging which had angered him not a little.

"Whew!" exclaimed James, unable to control his frank admiration. Here, it seemed to him, was what he had sought for several days and had failed to bring to his canvas—a creature whose exquisite features seemed to have carved out in flesh and blood by the great Almighty God himself, a picture of beauty and perfection that always exists in every artist's dreams, but rarely fructifies into a solid human form.

●

With the broken Hindustani he had picked up in the few weeks he had been in India, Jimmy expressed his warm and cordial admiration for her beauty and bowed his head low as though he were standing before a medieval queen in her own court.

Neela blushed prettily, and stepping back a few feet, she curtsied with a grace. "You are the "angrezi" artist, aren't you?" she said smiling at him. Her fright at the spectacle of this tall, very tall, strong, very strong, white man with auburn moustache and a small beard had disappeared, to give place to a spontaneous admiration which, she had perceived with her keen eyes, was mutual. Like every growing woman, she loved flattery, and she felt she was the happiest woman in all Himalayas when she heard this white man express his surprise and gratification, even though it be in broken Hindustani, at her beauty.

Her admiration for this god-like creature reached a new height when she beheld his canvas where he had recreated the rising snow-capped peaks of the mighty Himachal and the green trees, the rugged slopes of the hills and even the small white specs seen moving on them, grazing on the tufts of grass which had also been put in their place in the painting. With her characteristic gesture of opening her mouth a little and covering her lips with her right hand, she stared at the pictures which James displayed to her as he would to a distinguished visitor at the royal art academy.

James who had been hunting for a suitable model for his pictures for weeks thought half the battle was won already. He thought he knew instinctively that it would be but an easy task to persuade her to pose in all her resplendent native costume ornaments for him.

●

James had expected some initial opposition from her when he broached the subject to her in a diffident manner, but he was almost taken aback to see her eager affirmative in answer. Giggling deligtedly, she had agreed to his suggestion and informed him that the next day she would be there to pose for him, and that she would wear beautiful clothes and her neck would be decked with innumerable ornaments.

Little did James suspect that behind this unexpected offer of co-operation, there was the probability that he had captured the heart of the young mountain girl, and that this might be the real cause for her eager answer to his request.

Neela came to the Englishman's cottage promptly the next day at noon, and for many days, to pose for him in a gaudily—coloured saree, her slim white neck bedecked with heavy ornaments, and her delicately carved hands hidden behind an array of multi-coloured bangles. To Neela herself, it was a honour she had never perceived in her dreams, to pose for a white man who had been so good enough to admire her beauty and her natural accomplishments.

In her mind she would weave rosy-textured dreams where only two people in the world, the Englishman the artist and Neela herself the Adibasi girl, would have any place. Every morning before coming to James she would scrub her face till it would shine with lustre that should catch the eyes of the artist, and catch it did.

On his part, James found himself in a state bordering delirious happiness to see the picture of the Adibasi girl coming out perfectly on the canvas, and he credited this to the splendid co-operation and sympathy offered by the model herself. Within a few weeks he had managed to establish a way of expressing things in broken Hindustani which, it would seem to him was taken in by Neela with rapture at every syllable uttered by him.

Then, unexpectedly, James received a cable from his sister asking him to rush home on account of his father's illness. She also said that a mutual friend in New Delhi would provide him with the requisite amount for the journey expenses. The time arrived for James to leave his white cottage on the slopes of the Himalayan hills. As yet, Neela did not know of the impending departure of the one whom she had come to regard as her most precious possession in her life.

"Neela," he said to her when she finished her morning duties and came to his place as usual "I am going back to my country. My father is seriously ill and I must be by his side." A clammy sensation rose in her heart at his words and she fought hard, suppressing the rush of tears that brimmed her large eyes.

"I want to thank you for all the help you have given me

(Continued on Page 22 Col. 2)

BRITAIN'S PEACETIME HOME GUARD

MEN with their own private work to do. Men who have already fought for their country. Men who are today no longer young and perhaps not physically fit enough to go soldiering again in deserts and jungles abroad, but are quite ready to defend their own homes against all comers. *They* are the Home Guard of peacetime Britain, an important essential in the event of an emergency.

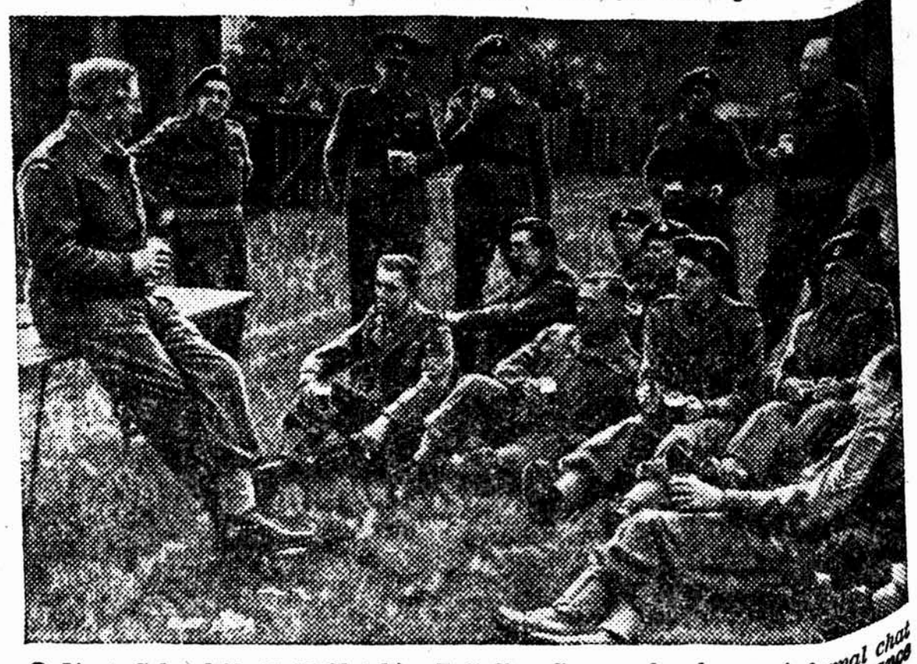
These guardians of Britain's hearths and homes have had plenty of experience of soldiering. But they still keep their hand in at the job in their own spare time. There are 30,000 of them serving in effective battalions all over the country and an equal number enrolled in the Reserve. They will be ready should the need for them arise.

The peacetime establishment of the Home Guard is 90,000. Enrolment has been proceeding at a growing rate. The Secretary of State for War told Parliament that the men who are enrolling are "of the highest quality". They meet once a fortnight at least for weapon training, field exercises and some drill. The great asset of the Guard is its keenness and preparedness to continue to uphold the principle that "an Englishman's home is his castle".

● *L/Corporal E. S. Francis strips a Bren Gun during weapon training. He is a Cinema Manager in private life.*

● *Major E. Lowe-Wheeler, of the 54th Surrey Home Guard Bn., won his "wings" during the 1939-45 War. At 53 he is, today, the Manager of a London store, but still finds time for training.*

● *These men of the Home Guard at bayonet practice come from all walks of life. C.Q.M.S. K. White* (left), *who was awarded the George Medal during the last war, is now a Bank Manager. Opposite him is C.Q.M.S. H. J. Hunt, who runs his own business.*



● *Lieut.-Colonel N. H. McClatchie, Battalion Commander, has an informal chat with his men after Church Parade. He is over 50 and Manager with an Insurance Company, but he still finds time for the Home Guard.*

INDIAN FILM STARS-I

First in the series of Indian film star portraits, is a beautiful autographed picture of Bina Rai, wife of actor-producer Premnath. She played a leading role in her husband's latest production "Shagufa."

More Of 'Ping' Than 'Bang' In Broadway Carnival

NEW YORK, (INS).

Broadway officially opened its 1954 theatrical season with more of a "ping" than a "bang"—and the small time shot at the big-time was a musical called "CARNIVAL IN FLANDERS."

New York's famed first night crowd donns tuxs and short evening frocks to see their first, portentious production. And what they saw were two talented singers, Dolores Gray and John Raitt, making like cigar store Indians...built of solid solid stuff, but forced to stand a little red-faced in tawdry surroundings.

Miss Gray, a voluptuous blonde who made her U. S. name on television's "Circus Hour", was so charming and sultry-voiced that reviewers wished she had run across Rogers and Hammerstein before she entered into this attempt by the usually competant composers Johnny Burke and Jmmy Van Heusen.

Raitt, last seen on Broadway in Rogers-Hammerstein's "CAROUSEL" was, as always, one of the most vigorous voices in musical comedy.

But it would take more than two stars to raise "CARNIVAL IN FLANDERS" from banality. It is one of those shows that suffered difficulties from its inception, many months ago in California. The original book, musically adapted from the French film classic 'La KERMESSE HEROIQUE." was written by George Oppenheimer and Herbert Fields. It was panned. Later, it was rewritten by the talented Herbert and Dorothy Fields. But, still slaughtered by the scribes, it was re-done by director Preston Sturges.

Apparently the centuries-old setting of the story prevented Libretto's top talent from referring to cleches.

Beside the star performers, the ballet sequences were most appreciated by the unenthusiatic first nighters. The several Ballet's staged by Helen Tamiris were colourful and seductive. They might shock a prudish audience.

The music was melodic, but hardly catchy enough to be hit parade material. One of the numbers, sung by Miss Gray, was called the stronger sex. In it she sang a line about a man's heart having a "dull, steady beat."

That sort describes the show.

Virgina Gibson, talented Broadway dancer, who hails from St. Louis. She started her career in a light opera company in her home town. She is dimunitive and has flowing red-hair. A Warner Bros. star.

TITLES GO A-BEGGING, CASTLES FOR A SONG

Austrian Archdukes As Night Club Porters

ARE all of Europe's impoverished noblemen night club porters, potential husbands for rich and eccentric American girls?

The following account shows the situation of former dukes, counts and barons in what once was the glittering Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

By Eric Waha

VIENNA, (INS).

THE first Australian nobleman I met was a "former" prince. I promptly addressed him as "Herr Prinz" and thus offended him. I should have said "Your Serene Highness."

I had been told that all aristocratic titles had been abolished in Australia. They are. But you are still required to use them and to know the right one for the right person. It's pretty complicated.

But one thing is a fact. The days of the glittering court balls in Vienna's marble palaces are gone and the local counts and barons are no longer the care-free set that reportedly introduced handkissing as an international custom.

The past 35 years must have seemed like a continuous nightmare for the one Austrian duke—the Hapsburg archdukes were evicted when the monarchy collapsed after the World War I—the five princes, some 50 counts and several hundred barons.

GONE WITH THE WIND

A revengeful Social-Democratic Government, remembering the discrimination suffered at the hands of some aristocrats, took away the nobility's titles and privileges at the end of the first world war.

Three decades later, Communist Governments in the former territories of the old monorchy, where most of the noblemen had their estates "nationalized" all their property.

The overt or sometimes hidden poverty of the Austrian aristocrats call him "a lucky devil."

The local nobility lives in a kind of twin existence. On the one hand they live like everybody else, earning their money by working for it, on the other hand, some throw all their savings away in one day to arrange for a "truly aristocratic wedding" of their daughter.

Under Austrian law, dating back to 1918, anyone using an aristocratic title faces a fine of up to 3000 Austrian schillings (around 115 dollars). However I haven't heard that this provision in the law had ever been enforced.

I was briefed on the Austrian nobility by Imperial Colonel Gustav Wolff, 83, who is also a doctor of Philosophy.

During a chat in his small, stuffy "working cabinet", Wolff who is the acknowledged leader of the Austrian monarchists, also told me the fate of Austria's one-time ruling house, the Hapsburgs.

"His Majesty", as he called him, Otto of Hapsburg now has his residence in France, reportedly is a friend of Milton Eisenhower, the US president's scholarly brother, and of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of Germany.

When the Hapshurgs had to leave Austria, Otto was about six years old. His father, the last Austrian Emperor Charles I died in exile. His seven children now live scattered all over the globe, but none lives in Austria.

The Austrian monarchists would like to get Otto back. But he told them that his return worldn't mean any privileges for them. "The days of the privileged class are over", he reportedly told them. Some think he must have been joking.

They wouldn't be human if they didn't expect him, as their "Kaiser", to provide some improvement from their present, sad situation.

The five Austrian princes together, considering their cash capital, are not wealthier than an average used car dealer, Counts are known to have sold their castles for a song, or turned them into tourist hotels. Some even work as guides in their castles for a moderate fee.

The barons don't look any Austrian than one sparrow from another.

The only time in the year different from the average when the air is thick with aristocratic titles and mannerism is the anual ball of the plush "Campaign Riders Association" in Vienna, where a controlled sale of tickets makes sure that the nobitlity is "among ourselves".

I have found that the average Austrian has little or no sympathy for the aristocrats" plight. There are even biting jokes about a "Count Bobby", pictured as a nasaly-speaking halfwit. I was told that at least a thousand of these jokes are in circulation.

The mother of a boy of eight found a slingshot, half a dozen marbles, a broken jackknife, a partly eaten peppermint stick, 30 feet of knotted kite string, a live frog, and three well-used bandkerchiefs in her son's pocket, and told him to get rid of them. He did by dumping them all into her pocketbook—and she didn't discover it until three weeks afterward.

ART OF LOVE MAKING AS PICTURISED IN ENGLISH POETRY

British Clubs And French Salons

HOW does the Englishman rate as a lover? The answer depends on whether your favourite reading is Shakespeare, or Dickens, or the more popular Sunday newspapers.

The English have outsoared all other peoples in the quantity and intensity of their love-poems writes Raymond Mortimer.

Now folds the like all her sweetness up,
And slips into the bosom of the lake:
So fold thyself, my dearest, thou, and slip
Into my bosom and be lost in me.

That is Tennyson, sometimes strangely thought a milksop, presumably because he was a favourite with Queen Victoria. And here is Browning:

When I do come, she will speak not, she will stand,
Either hand
On my shoulder, give her eyes the first embrace
Of my face,
Ere we rush, ere we extinguish sight and speech
Each in each.

DICKENS' LOVE AFFAIRS

But our great novelists usually made their heroes unpassionate to the point of primness. Dickens himself was only too susceptible: he was supposed to be in love with his sister-in-law, and in his later years furnished a house for a pretty young actress. In his novels, however, love is no more intoxicating than tapioca. If we are to believe these Victorian novelists, our great-grandfathers looked upon women as trustworthy but unintelligent employees who ordered the meals and populated the nurseries. You know the sort of thing: between two waltzes the young couple retire behind a thicket of palms in the conservatory.

"Your father, Miss Shillibeer—dare I say Miss Angelina?—has authorised me to pay you my addresses."

Indeed he has, for in the previous chapter an interview has revealed that Edwin has £100,000 in Consols and is the heir to a baronetcy.

"Oh, Mr. Spatchcock, this is so sudden."

But a flutter of owncast eyelids reveals that she is only paying a tribute to modesty.

"Can you hold out no hope? Could you ever learn to love me?" She raised her forget-me-not eyes: "Wait only for two years, and I will promise you an answer. In the meanwhile it is wiser that we should not corespond."

Here he gathers her to his heart, brushes her golden tresses with his beard, and sweeps away her hesitations. Or, if the author has not yet reached the length contracted for, sex may now raise its ugly head. At the door will appear a pallid woman in a shawl, clutching a baby. She will cry, "Edwin, have you so soon forgotten your little Lucy?" And it takes several chapters to reveal that Edwin has been impersonated by his twin-brother, Jasper, who has recently been dismissed as a black sheep to look for gold in Australia.

UNLIKE BALZAC

This is all very unlike Balzac's "Cousine Bette," and "Madame Bovary," and "Anna Karenina." Is it also very unlike English life as then it was? Unluckily we have no Kinsey Report upon the *Behaviour of the Victorians.*

But we do know that visiting foreigners were greatly surprised by the unparalleled display of vice in London. It was impossible for a respectable woman to go alone on foot anywhere in the district between Charing Cross and Piccadilly.

Englishmen, I suspect, fall in love with women just as deeply as men do elsewhere. But perhaps they fall in love less often. And this, I suggest, is because they don't like women. Frenchmen do. Until the other day Frenchwomen had not the vote: they did not want it, because they did not need it. They dominate their sons, their husbands, their lovers. And this is not because they are more beautiful than Englishwomen (they aren't), or because they dress better or cook better, but because they are more 'liked.'

LAND OF CLUBS

Whereas France is the country of 'salons,' England is the land of clubs. How reassuring men find it to take refuge where no woman can interrupt them with her chatter or her charm! It was rich Londoners who first built themselves, elegant bolt-holes in St. James's Street and Pall Mall. You may perhaps call such men the victims of the boarding-schools in which they were segregated during their formative years. But very soon men who had no such excuse were founding clubs, less splendid but equally protective, in every town. In Muslim lands, we know, men have concealed their womenfolk in the security of the harem or seraglio. But where, except in the British Isles, does the male take such pains to immure himself?

Englishmen usually like their wives all right. It is their friends' wives they don't like, and their wives' friends. If by chance Mr. Smith does like Mrs. Brown, in no time he wants to marry her. Hence the frequency of divorce.

Perhaps it is just as well that Englishmen don't as a rule like women. If they di, they would fall in love much more often, and there might be an outbreak of 'crimes passionels.' For the poets, I believe, are correct: Englishmen, when they do love, love with dangerous intensity.

But what about Englishwomen? It is their privilege to remain enigmatic. But they can't be accused of not liking men. (If they have a club, male guests are welcome to it, though they seldom come, because the food is so bad.) Are they then more addicted to love than men are? In our great novels they seem concerned more often to procure the status of a married woman than to enjoy anything more corporeal. It seems probable, however, that women here, as in France, love to love and to be loved; that England is packed with aspiring Emma Bovarys, potential Anna Kareninas; and that if these do not come to grief, it is because Englishmen are too honourable, too sensible, or too shy, to give them the chance.

Is love a good thing? That is much too tricky a question. It certainly is a dangerous thing, and specially so for those who read poetry. If a young man today was inspired to follow Romeo's example, he might find himself in prison for nine years. (Juliet was only fourteen.) The moral of all this? Strick to Dickens, keep off Shakespeare, or you may find yourself in the Sunday press.

Boomp-sie Daisy!

CYD CHARISSE is a beauty who looks good from every angle. She found herself in this surprising position filming a dance sequence for M-G-M's Technicolor musical, "The Band Wagon," in which she plays opposite Fred Astaire.

Fallacies In Fatness

PATTER: By Asude

I AM not surprised that the former Law Minister, Dr. Ambedkar, had the temerity to suggest "to some women members of Parliament, specially the bulkier ones, to go on a fast or threaten a fast" to get the Hindu Code Bill passed. He maintained the decencies by saying "bulkier". One or two papers used the word "fat."

Spoken just like a man of course, knowing no better. His argument was that "we might then have succeeded in pushing the bill through. Even if we had not succeeded in getting the bill through, it would certainly have helped the woman members by improving their health by reducing their weight."

"Pushing the bill through by reducing their weight." Sheer tripe. And the women knew it. Every woman knows it. Has the learned Doctor ever been sat upon by a woman? No. Well then, let him try it, and see whether it is the weight or the want of it which puts a man in his place. But the Woman Knows. That is why they refused to take the Doctor's recipe.

I can't understand this male agitation against feminine fat. How does he profit by the padded darlings being converted into so many maypoles and broomsticks? Take me, for instance. I am a man. I have to walk out of the house on occasions and stroll through the crowds which congregate at Connaught Place of evenings. Males and females.

It is a pleasure. Personally, I am all for cushions and bolstesr and pneumatic tyres. At Connaught Place, you do not have to walk. You simply let the crowd move you from one place to another. Now what sort of a progress do you think you would make with a lot of broomsticks digging into you all the time?

It is a dangerous game,—this fight against fat. Why "dangerous"? I will tell you why "dangerous." Never was the fallacy of fighting fat more painfully demonstrated than in this "monkey business" at the last Delhi Municipal Committee Meeting.

It arose all over the campaign the D.M.C. has started to catch monkeys at large. Monkey-catchers have been on the prowl for weeks and any monkey without any ostensible means of livelihood is arrested and a prize is paid for each arrest. All that the catcher has to do to earn the prize is to show a monkey. What happens to the monkey thereafter is apparently nobody's business. The same routine has been in force in the neighbouring town of Meerut.

The first thing which came out at the Meeting was that "an arrangement had been reached between the monkey catchers in the two cities to collect the premium for the monkeys caught and *then release them in the direction of the other city where the process would be repeated.*

In other words, all that was achieved by the noble efforts of the two Municipal bodies was what the late Dr. Syama Prasad Mukherji had failed to accomplish,—an exchange of population between the two areas. No monkey could settle down. Today he would be at Delhi and getting familiar with Connaught Place and other places where monkeys congregate,—tomorrow he would be whisked away to Meerut. And *vice versa.*

The President, Mr. Sham Nath, disclosed that a contractor had been appointed to undertake the extermination of monkeys within the Municipal limits." (You note that I am quoting all the time from printed records.) And that put the fat in the fire. No. That is not quite correct. I should say, that brought the fat out of the fire.

The fundamental question as to whether it was meet and proper that monkeys should be subjected to this treatment was discussed. One view was that it was perfectly in order. Monkeys were a menace to men and women and children, and should be dealt with sternly.

But the opposition was equally strong in maintaining that it was not justifiable. Far from being a menace to women and children, they were "amusing" to them. Besides that, monkeys were our forefathers. Would it be right to exterminate our forefathers? One member brought in the Temple of Hanumanji in the same context.

Another Member protested that it was specially because of the attraction which the women and children had for monkeys that he supported the move for the brutes' apprehension. He said that he did not mind children admiring monkeys. But he had noticed his wife lost in contemplation of a young monkey who had been infesting his compound,—for hours on end. That, he contended, was hardly a healthy occupation for a Hindu woman.

The most conspicuous contribution to the debate was, however, made by a member from a suburb of Delhi,—a gentleman who might be easily taken for the Chief Minister of Behar,—leading the Harijans to the Baidyanath Temple. Had he been a woman, he might well figure as a target for Dr. Ambedkar's diatribe on good health. A man, in other words who made Fat famous.

This is what he said,—if the shorthand notes taken but subsequent kept back from the Press are to be believed:

"You are all talking like a lot of nincompoops. You talk of the Liberty of the Individual. What sort of a Liberty can an Individual have with your damn'd monkey-catchers about? How can a man go about his normal avocations with your monkey-catcher shadowing him like an Income-Tax assessor all the time?"

This was rather obscure and he was asked to elucidate. He did. "Look at me! I am a healthy man. But my wife thinks that I am fat. So, I have to take exercise. But can I take any exercise with your monkey-catcher running after me, Can I? Can any man? Tell me that!"

Out of the froth and the foam which accompanied the recital the following story emerged.

It appears that somebody had told him that physical jerks are what takes fat off a man. But he could not think of joining a Physical Culture class at his age. It happened, however, that his boys had a little gym of their own in the back yard where they hopped on parallel bars, swung on Roman rings, and so on.

So this man decided to make the best of what, after all, was a family fixture, and chose the magic hour of midnight for the job,—when all the world and his boys slept. All went well, he said, so long as he was doing the parallel bars. It was when he started on the Roman rings that trouble came.

He said that a man came out of the darkness and prodded him on the ribs with a pole. He jumped off and started to run. The man pursued him,—and eventually arrested him. He was not a constable, but a monkey-catcher. Asked for an explanation, the M.C. admitted that he had taken the man for a monkey.

"Was he in the nude?" No, he was not in the nude. But he had only a pair of singlets —one of the boys' outfits. The M.C. said that the singlets were not visible in the darkness. As for the rest of him,—it was covered with superfluous hai

Communism And Communalism Retard Malaya's Freedom March

By S. A. E. Hogan-Shaidali

Former Communist terrorists in Malaya enjoy a game of draughts in the library of the Taiping Rehabilitation Camp.

IN most of the lands of Asia which have won their independence or are approaching it, politics and political entities have grown with alarming ferocity and power. Yet in Malaya there is a strange dormancy in the political picture. It may be attributed to apathy, communal rivalry or to the racial division of opinion in a plural society. This development holds up the political progress of all Malaya and is a major cause of the postponement of the country's right to independence.

TAKEN racially there are four major divisions of the Malayan population. These are the Malay, Chinese, Indian and European (or more properly, British). Their origins are diverse, but they may be summed up as follows: The Malayas have ethnic priority of arrival in the Malay Peninsula and constitute the group lending Malaya its cultural and, to a lesser extent, social background including the "national religion" of Islam.

The other groups are later immigrants attracted there by the British policy of encouraging cheap labour for use in tin mines and rubber plantations. The Chinese have, since their arrival, taken over the greater proportion of the country's trade and commerce, while the Indians (this term of necessity including Pakistanis and Ceylonese) have moved into business on a smaller scale than the Chinese and also concern themselves with clerical posts especially in the Government. The British are present in business, as well a scolonial, administrative and military capacities. Numerically, the Malays and the Chinese are the largest groups. They almost balance each other in this respect. However, this does not necessarily give equal strength to each group; a certain disproportionate division of group-power is created by such factors as economic superiority (in favour of the Chinese), inherent drive and ambition (again mainly Chinese), pro-Malay sentiment in British policy, and educational developments (the British favour the Malays with free primary education and the Chinese have developed schools in which loyalty to China is invariably accentuated).

Population Basis

At the last population estimate available, in June, 1951, the Malays were numbered at 2,600,000. The Chinese had the equivalent number of 2,043,000. This voting potential of the Chinese population creates a threat to the Malays, who view dimly enough the idea of being overwhelmed by a majority of "alien" voters, once national elections are held. It is a major consideration, which so far has deterred the Malays in what little desire they may have for giving the immigrant races their right to participate equally and fully in elections on a national scale; for altogether there are 2,706,000 immigrant Malayans to the 2,600,000 Malays.

With the predominantly Chinese island of Singapore thrown into the balance, the figures will be 3,400,000 non-Malays to 2,900,000 Malays. Yet the Malay faction has to face the reality of the urgent need for sharing the franchise equally with the other factions.

For the British to grant Malaya independence without simultaneously or beforehand having granted satisfactory representation to the non-Malays would be to set the stage for immediate civil strife, possibly surpassing conditions at the time of the partition of British India into the Republic of India and the Dominion of Pakistan.

Malay Opinion

In answer to this problem, no reliable Malay leader who claims to represent Malay opinion has yet come forward with any kind of positive solution, not even one to give satisfaction to his own group, much less the non-Malay groups. The Malays have instead restricted themselves to criticising any British moves which might have been made with a view to giving some form of proportional representation to the non-Malays. For any Chinese or Indians to put forward their own views on the matter would be anathema to the main body of Malays who are conservative in their views. To this conservatism, must be added their desire to retain their natural rights as "sons of the soil". The Malays receive indirect encouragement for their procrastination in this matter through the lack of British incentive in introducing any form of general elections in the country. At this stage, only a committee has been set up to consider, within the confines of the Federal Legislature, the problems attendant upon nation-wide elections for the highest open offices of the land.

The situation thus has arisen where the British feel that it will be premature on their part to announce general elections, until they are certain of Malay support, for they are still smarting under the sting of the Malay rejection of their ill-ventured Malayan Union plans. They await some definite knowledge of the Malay demands concerning representation, if not at the elected-office level, at least in the polling booths.

The Malays, on the other hand, are waiting for some definite British commitment before they move to present their own demands, and it is safe to say that whatever the British proposals may be, short of representation for Malaya only (which is ruled out automatically), the Malays will want to differ considerably from them, if only to spite the non-Malay element of the population.

Chinese Out To Bargain

The Chinese, having all the economic prizes of the country in their grasp do not intend to give up their bargaining advantage without driving a hard bargain politically. The difficulty of the matter is that it is far easier to arrange for a political transfer of power, which is now mainly centred in the hands of the British administration, than it is to arrange for a diversification of the economic power held by the Chinese.

Even if such a move were possible to arrange, it would be almost impossible to devise a series of safeguards against the slow return or filtration back of this power to Chinese hands, once they had achieved political equality.

Such matters as personal drive and business acumen are difficult to legislate out of existence for one group or into the hands of another group, especially when this other group has never demonstrated its capacity for economic or commercial transactions. While the Malays are jealous of the Chinese economic superiority (conveniently overlooking the part it has played in giving Malaya the highest standard of living in Asia), the Chinese view with a corresponding jealousy the political and administrative advantages granted to the Malays by the British, overlooking for their part the fact that the economically weaker Malays have to have extra support, if they are not to be swept out of their own counry.

What remains to be done is far from simple and consists of devising a set of fool-proof safeguards, of checks and balances for a switching of communal power sources.

Racial Groups

Thus politics in Malaya, instead of being based on varying ranges of the political spectrum are rather based upon communal differentiations and disinctions.

In each of these "political" groups, in spite of much verbal propaganda to the contrary, there will be found the whole gamut of political ideology from sharp Left through passive Middle to sharp Right.

The two major racial forces in Malaya have given rise to the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) and to the Malayan Chinese Association (MCA), each containing within its rank conservatives, liberals, and socialists alike. The Malays of one such true political conviction will disdain from mixing with their Chinese fellows at political levels. Each group amalgamates itself with racial priorities rather than with proper political ones. Thus there is no single brand of political opinion that may be said to represent either of these two organisations for, to take one example, their conservatism as such is the expression first of a MALAY conservatism or of CHINESE one, and second only of the principles and concepts of conservatism as the word is properly understood politically. Their similarities of viewpoint are many except in the one crucial factor where communalism predominates and creates a gap between them too great to be bridged by the present leadership of the two organisations—Tengku Abdul Rahman for the UMNO and Dato Sir Cheng-lock Tan for the MCA. It may be said that UMNO and MCA are not true political parties; the key to their professed political natures is found easily enough in their organisational titles themselves—the one stressing "Malay" the other "Chinese." That they have joined together in local and municipal elections to win elected majorities away from another organisation, the Independence of Malaya Party, is not so much an indication of their lack of communalism or sudden change of policy, as much as it is a dangerous presaging of the extent to which they will go, even to combine ostensibly with each other at lower levels, in order to deny a voice to a third party which is genuinely non-communal and all-Malayan in its scope and policy.

Parties Based On Issues

What few attempts there have been in the way of breaking away from the rabid shackles of Communalism and racialism in order to create parties of a proper political nature, based on varying shades of political thought, have so far met with failure or near-failure in the Federation. Here the colony of Singapore represents a more optimistic maturity of political organisations; both the Legislative and City Councils in Singapore have elected representatives of the people who ignore, greatly, racialism and who are distinguished by their various political convictions—Progressive, Labour and Independent, as the case may be.

In the Federation there have been two major attempts at forming parties of a definite political nature which cut across racial lines rather than aligning themselves on a racial basis.

One of these is the Independence of Malaya Party while the other is the Pan-Malaya Labour Party. Dato Sir Onn bin Ja'afar, presently the nominated Member for Home, Affairs in the Federal Legislative Council and a former President of UMNO, founded the IMP after a serious rift with the ultra-conservative element of UMNO which opposed his effort to remove the restriction of UMNO membership to Malays only. After he left, paradoxically enough, the UMNO reversed its original stand and now admits non-Malay members. On this strange circumstance, alone there is enough material for many words to be written, and one wonders whether the Dato's move was ahead of its time, or whether the Malaya opposition was a deliberate move to force the resignation of the Dato, whose views are notably more progressive than those held by many UMNO members. Part of the aims of IMP includes commonwealth status for Malaya as a sovereign independent state within nine years (from 1952), the right to free enterprise a common citizenship and adult franchise, and an increase in social services, covering thus a wide range of political appeal as well as application. This is perhaps one of the major defects of IMP in that it does not narrow down its policy to a stand which can be countered, and not merely elaborated upon, by other budding political parties. This defect probably accounted greatly for IMP's defeat in the Kuala Lumpur municipality and the Johore Bahru town board elections, which were lost to combined UMNO-MCA forces. To this extent the only Malayan political party which is not ambivalent either in concept or scope seems to be the Pan-Malayan Labour Party which, however, is weak in strength as well as in leadership and represents only a loose amalgamation of various State, Settlement, and Singapore's Labour Parties. Perhaps this too is slightly ahead of its time, and its greatest

(Continued on Page 18 Col. 3)

RACIAL ANIMOSITY HOLDS UP UNITED FRONT

British Play The Game Of "Wait And See"

talking of BOOKS

Khandekar Earns A Place In Gujarati Literature

CHHAYA PRAKASH Rs. 5/- ASHA MINARA Rs. 4/8-; SONERI CHHAYA Rs. 4-1; MADH RAAT Rs. 3/8-; SUVRNA RENU Rs. 3/-. All books are published by R. R. Sheth and Co. Bombay 2.

Gujarati language has always welcomed able writers in other languages. Among the Bengali writers Tagore and Sarat Chandra have become house-hold words in Gujarati. In the recent years Khandekar's novels and short stories have been translated in Gujarati and they have brought Maharashtra and Gujarat nearer on the cultural front.

Khandekar made a name for himself in literature by his "Kraunch Vadha." That story of the eternal tragedy of young love had the power to touch the chords of heart. It was followed by "Ulka" and four other works. And Khandekar became as popular, by his Gujarati translations as any well-known writer in Gujarati.

His translator Mr. Gopalrao Vadwans had displayed a meticulous care in rendering his works in Gujarati. The translations were done with such an artistic insight and skill that the books lost none of their charm in the process. And that is a rare thing as far as translations are concerned.

Conflict Of Mind

In 'Chhaya-Prakash' Khandekar has tried to weave into a story the struggle in a man's mind. The dual personality portrayed by Stevenson has always been a favourite theme in literature. But Khandekar merely points out the various conflicting trends of thought in a human mind, and does not exploit the theme of split personality. All the three male characters in this novel suffer from some sort of a conflict. Balasaheb and Agte are representatives of a class suffering from a highly developed intellectual acumen coupled with a feeble character. They cannot help doing things which they know to be wrong. Nirmala's heartache is an ordinary incident of so many homes. But its tragedy is not lightened by its universality.

Chapala, the heroine, is a vivacious young woman, whose social background makes her an undesirable acquaintance but whose beauty and intellect make her a very desirable companion. Her entry into Balasaheb's life is followed by dramatic incidents, but her attraction for Shree is the striking part of her manifold personality.

The conflict of idealism and selfishness is the broad base on which the novel is built. Like other books by Khandekar it is extremely interesting, and when it is already read and put on the shelf some of the problems posed by its characters continue to haunt our minds and clamour for an answer.

Modern Life

If that is the impression we receive from "Chhaya Prakash", "Asha-Minara" is going to intensify that feeling with a redoubled force. Unlike the other novel, "Asha-Minara" has the force of unity. The plot unfolds with a natural simplicity and force, and Abhaya is a genuine hero—a rare phenomenon in a modern novel.

The changing times in our country have made thousands of us feel the same agonies which rend the heart of Abhaya. He reminds us of Munshi's "Svapnadrashta". But Munshi's Sudarshan succumbs to the unavoidable circumstances and nurses disillusioned bitterness in his heart. Abhaya is a different type of youth. With a heart bleeding and a mind tired, he walks on and on. No obstacles can stop him, no disillusionment can change his path. He understands Indian life, but refuses to accept it with all its drawbacks. He is a born fighter, and we feel that it is in his hands to shape a brighter future. People with selfless devotion can re-build a nation and Abhaya is one of them.

His tender consideration for his elder sister's love is all the more precious because it cannot oppose the fire of patriotism burning in his heart. His affection for Mala—a typical product of today's materialistic outlook on life—reaches a natural end when he becomes aware of her inner weakness. Lata's intellectual achievements draw him very near but he soon discovers that there is no force of life behind those well-arranged words of imagination. Pramila has all that his mind requires, but the end of the novel merely hints at a tender bond of sympathy and fellow-feelings. Khandekar has promised that in his forthcoming novel "Varsha Kal" he may tak up the threads of this story and weave them fuller. "Asha-Minara" has so been so well-written that we eagerly look forward to its sequel.

Stories With Morals

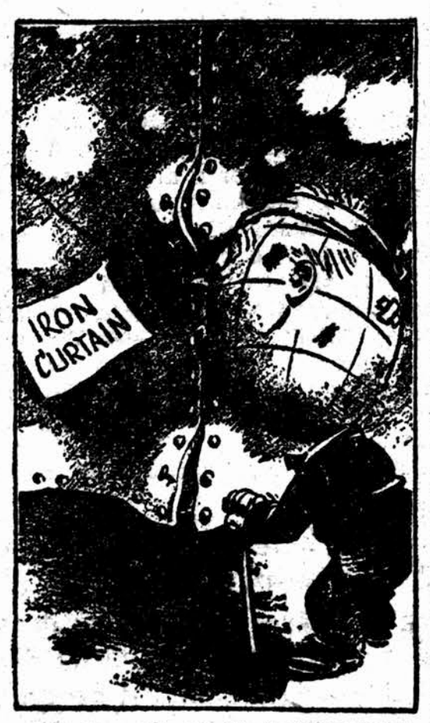
In "Soneri Chhaya" Khandekar has tried his hand at a fresh trend in literature. Metaphorical short stories, akin to inspired prose poems are included in this collection. The influence of Khalil Gibran on Khandekar's style is easily seen. Aesop, Tolstoy and Tagore have written such short stories. And all the leading religions of the world have sought to express their teachings through some such vehicle. But the recent revival of this form of literature is due to the intense desire of the creative writers to express their deeper feelings which may not find suitable expression in the calm channels of ordinary prose.

In Khandekar's "Soneri Chhaya" there is poetry, humour original thinking and a philosophy of life. The book provides us with a different entertainment which is more valuable for its sheer freshness. Socialistic doctrines play an important part in these stories. But other extremely varied and vivid themes are admirably conceived and expressed. No lover of literature can afford to neglect this collection.

In 'Madh Raat' Khandekar has shown that he is as able a short-story writer as a novelist. Usually novelists are not very happy while handling the short story. The immense difference in technique offers an unsurmountable obstacle to most of them. Khandekar appears to have surmounted it in this collection. His habit of philosophing in the midst of a story is not completely absent, but is very effectively checked.

Collection Of Thoughts

The mental conflict of a young boy on finding out for the first time that idealism is not so invulnerable is very sympathetically shown in the story "Madharaat." "Mata" is a study of a mother's psychology. "Kunda Mahena Phoolchhod" is not very effective, perhaps due to its epistolatory style. "Dadu" bears an unmistakable likeness to an English story by one of the modern writers, but Khandekar claims to have seen the original character in life and has drawn the sketch on his own. "Navo Avatar" is a fine short story which brings credit to the writer's psychological insight. The collecion offers variety in its entertainment and Gujarati readers will like it.



Knox in The Nashville Banner
"Dents from inside."

In the introduction Mr. K. M. Jhaveri has referred to the title as slightly unsuitable. But in ancient Gujarat there was a class of people known as "Dhuldhoya". These men collected the dust lying near a goldsmith's shop, and then with great care they used to separate minute gold particles from the dust.

Minu Dsai has worked strenuously in the same fashion and has given us the golden thoughts of Khandekar in a compact form. Wht apter title could be suggested for this work than "Suvarna-Renu"—golden dust?

In the collection the different facets of Khandekar's thoughts are given expression. The editor has not selected any one type of thoughts, but has given a collection of all the thought-provoking statements of Khandekar, even if they are contradictory. The printing and the get-up are beautiful and conform to the uniform standard maintained by R. R. Sheth and Co.

It is sometimes alleged that the readers are not interested in the thoughts and problems raised by literature. They merely want entertainment as a temporary escape from the cares of life and creative writers are by no means better appreciated than writers of detective stories. If that allegation is true, writers like Khandekar may as well stop writing for he is none if not a thinker. It is his bold and original thinking which has won over so many readers, and the recent publication is a proof of the interest taken in him as a thinker.

The long and scholarly essay on Khandekar by Mr. Minu Desai which is added as a preface to the work adds to its value. It displays a deep study of contemporary literature and a rare critical insight. It elucidates many knotty problems of Khandekar's work and gives a sympathetic interpretation to his art.

—D. G. P.

'Coercion Carson's' Anecdotes

Plan To Kidnap Gladstone To Foil Grant Of Home Rule For Ireland

AS BRITAIN moved towards the golden, fatal summer of 1914, Mrs. Pankhurst's young ladies flung themselves in front of horses and hammered with umbrellas on policemen's helmets! Embattled syndicalists stormed the ramparts of capitalism! And across the border of the Six Countries John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson snarled at each other and at any outsider who dared to imagine that this was not a private fight.

It was an impressive spectacle. All the combatants tacitly accepted the fact of unlimited British wealth, and, while confident that British omnipotence would never be used to crush themselves, relied on it to guard them from foreign interference writes Lawrence Thompson in "Tribune."

"To Germans", as an eminent historian remarked, "Britain appeared to be a powerful and prosperous country in the throes of a disabling convulsion". Britain would not and could not fight. But Britain did, to the tune of ten thousand million sterling and countless more valuable lives.

THE MAN

In so far as this spectacle of a disunited Britain made for trigger-happiness among the Continental powers, Sir Edward Carson, defender of Lord Queensberry against Oscar Wilde and of Ulster against coercion, must take his share of the blame.

H. Montgomery Hyde, in his new biography of Carson (Heinemann, 25s.) tells us little about the man. He dedicates the book to the second Lady Carson, and is himself M.P. for a Belfast constituency, so perhaps he could not.

There are, however, one or two revealing glimpses, and there is a portrait, of an ageing man with a jaw like the Giant's Causeway, a partrican nose, and a look of unyielding moral rectitude.

Carson, we are not surprised to learn, was unhappy in his first marriage, and introduced a Moneylenders Bill into the House of Lords which was based upon personal experience with one of his sons.

His bullying of witnesses in court was notorious.

"Should I be right if I called ye a heavy drinker?"

"That's my business". replied the witness.

"Have ye any other business?"

When a witness dared, however timidly, to bully back. Carson was outraged. He was making fun of a working-class witness, a chauffeur, who had testified—the point was utterly irrelevant—that he had gone out to look for white heather to send away.

"To a lady"? asked Carson.

The witness seemed to hesitate, and Carson pressed him.

"What business is it of yours?" the witness answered "insolently", as Mr. Montgomery Hyde adds.

"Carson fixed him with that formidable stare which had caused many other witnesses to tremble. 'Will you say that again in just the same tone?" The chauffeur, Mr. Montgomery Hyde informs us, looked "sheepish".

The man capable of this carried his methods into the more important world of politics. He was born in Dublin the son of an architect of Scots Presbyterian descent and made his name as "Coercion Carson", Tory Government prosecutor of Irish Nationalists. Later, when it was Ulster's turn to obey the law, he became "Anti-Coercion Carson", Ulster's leader and defender to the point of armed rebellion.

GERMAN RIFLES

The Nationalists shot a comparative handful of landlords' agents, made speeches, organised not very efficient Irish Republican Armies. Carson drilled a hundred thousand Ulstermen, and armed them with rifles smuggled from Germany.

Crawford, Carson's gun-runner, had as a young man conceived a scheme to kidnap Gladstone, convey him to a Pacific island, and keep him there until a change of Government averted the danger of Home Rule. They were as light-hearted as that, the Ulster Nationalists.

Carson and Bonar Law were able to persuade Lord Roberts, ageing, but still, as a field-marshal, a serving officer, to write this letter:

"It is a soldier's duty to obey, but if and when Civil War breaks out no ordinary rules will apply. In that case a soldier will reflect that by joining the Army he has not ceased to be a citizen, and if he fights in such a quarrel he will fight on the side he believes to be right. If the attempt be made to coerce Ulster, Civil War, and nothing else, will inevitably follow. Ulster will not be fighting against the Crown and the Flag and it will be idle to describe such men as 'The King's Enemies' ".

The italicised words were in Carson's handwriting.

His Majesty's officers at the Curragh, while willing to operate against southern Nationalists or indeed any lesser breed without the Law, discovered conscientious objections to marching against the north. The Director of Military Operations at the War Office, a Southern Irish Unionist, passed operational information to his Ulster friends.

MIGHT AND RIGHT

As in Carson's court cases the witness it was that died, Carson prosecuted southerners for breaking the Law, would not, one presumes, have hesitated to prosecute Fuchs or Nunn May; yet Carson was not consciously a hypocrite but an honourable man, whose honesty and love for Ulster lost him the premiership. On closes this fascinating book filled with wonder that one small head could believe so many contradictory things that the ladies and gentlemen of Heartbreak House could so light-heartedly destroy the barriers which held back the barbarians from them, from us.

Between You And Me

By Me

IT is good news that the Government of Bombay has formulated plans for the construction of a network of theatres with up-to-date equipment and acoustic properties in the City and mofussil centres of the State. "Will it materialise soon?" is the question from many doubting Thomases.

For the dream of the citizens for a theatre of their own, where they can stage dramas, music and dance recitals, has often proved elusive and illusory. When Mr. S. K. Patil was the Mayor of Bombay, he promised us a Municipal theatre in the heart of the city. The site was finally loose-shunted to a corner at Wadala, and even that has not emerged from the blue print stage. Recently he promised the citizens a theatre within a year.

It is to be hoped that this one year time-limit will not prove a parallel to Mahatmaji's promise of Swaraj within a year. It is stated that finances will be available from Vallabhbhai Patel Memorial Fund for the erection of the theatre. If so, nothing can be a greater memorial to the Sardar's monumental achievements.

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The present generation of Bombayites may not be probably aware of the heyday of drama and music in the city and the number of theatres which were available to dramatic companies, both professional and amateur. Nearly 15 theatres originally used by dramatic companies have been gradually converted into cinema halls. The Bhangwadi theatre, where the Desi Natak Samaj regularly stages plays for a number of years, is the lone survivor of the dramatic stage, in the mass conversion and reconditioning of theatres for cinemas.

To name a few, Princess Theatre, Bombay Theatre, Novelty, Baliwalla, Victoria, Ripon, Elphinstone, Krishna, Edward and Empire, which are now famous as cinema houses, housed dramatic companies. The Capitol of today is the old Gaiety Theatre, where many dramatic companies staged their premiere.

From the settings and the seating accommodation, it will be evident that the Royal Opera House was constructed for dramatic performances, but was subsequently handed over to a cinema company. Bal Gandharva used to stage many plays there. The first cinema theatre in Bombay is the Excelsior, which was well known for its movies even when King George came to India for his Coronation.

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The change-over from the dramatic to the cinematic dealt a knock-out blow to dramatic companies. To engage a first class cinema theatre for a drama or dance recital, it costs nearly Rs. 2,000 a day. Even granting there is a full house, how much will be left for a dramatic company, after paying this exorbitant rent and entertainment tax. Mr. S. S. Vasan of Gemini Studios once told a press conference that though his picture "Chandralekha" earned more than a crore, the principal beneficiaries were the Government and theatre owners, and he hardly got Rs. 10,00,000 on his risk finance. If that is the case with a top ranking cinema producer, the fate of a dramatic company can be easily imagined.

So the revival of drama and renaissance in theatre are not possible, till theatres are available to performing companies at economic rent. So the Bombay Government has rightly planned their encouragement of drama and fine arts by assuring them a habitation within easy rent, both for professionals and amateurs.

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The Bombay Government was the first in the field to attempt an ambitious project for compulsory musical education to school-going children. An expert committee was appointed by the Kher Ministry to draw up plans and nothing has been heard, after its recommendations.

Incidentally, it is a curious commentary that Laxmi Baug, which used to be the venue for music recitals by eminent artistes, has been annexed by the Rationing Office and that music circles and clubs should go about hall-hunting. One of the depressing features in recent years is the dearth of first class music recitals and a big landslide in the membership of music clubs. With the demand of high fees from artistes and high rent from hall owners, the music clubs find it difficult to make both ends meet. They demand timely relief in the shape of exemption from entertainment tax and quote the example of Madras State, where recognised music clubs and dramatic societies have been exempted from entertainment tax. The Rajaji Ministry in Madras has given welcome relief to music and dramatic societies hard hit by the recent recession or depression.

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In some respects, Madras has stolen a march over Bombay. The Mayilai Sangeetha Sabha has a hall of its own to conduct music performances. The Tamil Isai Sangam which came into being ten years back for the propagation of Tamil songs has recently constructed a model music hall, the last word in comfort and acoustics. The Madras Music Academy has laid the foundation for a hall of its own. It is time that the Bharatiya Kalakar Mandal of Bombay which has brought about a "camaraderie" among musicians and between musicians and the public for its "anti audition campaign" settled to some constructive work and initiated a drive for a hall of its own. If a concerted move is made, this project is not impossible of achievement.

In Bombay North, the Shanmukhananda Fine Arts Society, staged annual music festivals in aid of a music hall and has collected sufficient funds. If the city fathers give a helping hand, the society will shortly achieve its objective of having a hall of its own. Apart from this, there are many organisations and associations which have collected small amounts for the purpose of a hall. If the Government comes forward with offer of loans on easy terms and facilities of building materials, these associations can be induced to pool their resources and combine for the joint construction of a hall. Individually, they will not be able to command sufficient resources to have a hall of their own in the near future and the moneys they have collected will be lying idle. Greater Bombay is in need of many theatres and halls in various localities to cater to the social and entertainment needs of its citizens. Government aid and local initiative will work the miracle.

Krishnakutty as Bhasmasur and Roshan Vajifdar as Mohini in the Ballet "The Boon" to be presented next week at the Jai Hind College by the Nritya Darpana.

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IN cold war and psychological warfare, raw material often becomes a war material. The rubber-rice barter between Ceylon and China was frowned upon by American diehards and Macarthies who raised the accusing finger against it as a Red deal which would undermine anti-Communist front.

It would be recalled that a trade emissary from Ceylon toured America from coast to coast with the sole object of finding a market for Ceylon rubber and earn precious dollar exchange for the import of foodstuffs. The Wall Street tycoons attempted to drive a hard bargain on the strength of their hold on synthetic rubber. The Ceylon emissary returned disappointed. Then began his pilgrimage to Peking, which successfully resulted in an agreement for the exchange of Ceylonese rubber for Chinese rice.

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If the American authorities were serious that a strategic commodity like rubber should not go to China, they would have entered into a fair deal with the Ceylonese. The mass demonstrations against the cut in rations last month in Ceylon should be an eye-opener to the Western Democracies, that ideals and ideologies would not fill in empty stomachs.

Chagrined at the Sino-Ceylonese deal, Macarthian "witch-hunters" started a hue and cry that they would not allow the carrying trade of this "contraband rubber" in Allied ships. In fact, soon after this commodity deal, Ceylon feared that her rice supply from China would be interfered with, in view of Chiang Kai Shek's projected commando raids on Communist China and the American threat of a naval blockade of the Chinese coast. Fortunately, a better turn in Korean truce developments saved the siutation.

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Last week, the Ceylon Parliament voted powers to enable the Rubber Commissioner to transact import and export business with the People's Republic of China and function as a local agent for the import of goods of Chinese origin other than rice and rubber. It is noteworthy that ten out of the thirteen Opposition members voted with the Government. When an Opposition member inquired whether the landed cost of China rice was higher than that of Burma rice, the Government spokesmen categorically declared that Ceylon paid lower than the world market price for China rice, while getting higher than world market price for its rubber.

While another MP complained that empowering the Rubber Commissioner to transact normal commercial business would adversely affect local trade, the Minister of Commerce and Trade explained that it was necessary for the Rubber Commissioner to handle the import and export trade with the people's Republic of China, as Ceylon's trade with that country was conducted on a government to government basis, due to the fact that the Chinese Government had a monopoly of the trade.

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There is a big slump in the rubber market and even the Britishers are complaining that the Americans are beating down the price for Malayan rubber, while they are spending millions of pounds to save Malaya for rubber and from Communism. It has been stated on high authority that a rubber slump will be a boom to the Communists. The Ceylon deal raises the grave issue of inherent conflict between national economics and "containment" politics. American politicians will have to thank themselves, if the Ceylonese consider Chinese as their saviour.

CIVILIAN GOVERNOR HEADS NEW ANDHRA STATE

MR. Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi, the first Governor of the new Andhra State, is the one of the few Gujerati Indian Civil Service men who have earned an outstanding reputation for themselves as administrators in recent years. He came of a people noted for their trading genius, but in the case of Trivedi, it has been well established that he is a master-mind who could be tough and triumphant in the art of ruling men.

By "P"

Joined the ICS at the age of twenty-four, he was sent to serve in the old Central Provinces. He started as an Assistant Commissioner, and soon rose to higher positions. A watchful bureaucracy in Delhi found his work meritorious that it soon called him away to the Capital to become a Deputy Secretary to the Home Department.

That was twenty-one years ago, turbulent times then, with Gandhiji's Civil Disobedience Campaign in full swing. But, Chandulal was never anti-national at heart and he had tact in dealing with a situation. He had, of course, his duties to perform, and he never lapsed in that. Within a couple of years of his coming to the Home Department, he rose to the position of Joint Secretary. Then, he functioned as Secretary to the 'Secretariat Re-Organization Committee' for a time, and once again, got back to his old place of service—the Central Provinces.

CHIEF SECRETARY

Here, he was appointed commissioner for Berar, a district over which the Nizam made a claim in those days. An year later, he became Chief Secretary to the Central Provinces Administration, and that was in 1937. The next five years had him in that coveted position, and here, he was all administrative brilliance in admirable action.

I have heard it from British-shers in power in New Delhi, that they seldom had an Indian functioning as the Chief Secretary of a Province, excelling the record of Chandulal.

Now, during the war years, Viceroy Linlithgrow wanted a strong man as Secretary to the War Department, and he was keen that an Indian Civilian of merit was put on to the job. Counsel was given that an Indian should be put there, to win the confidence of the people. In such a setting, the people. In such a setting, the Government did not lok any one but Chandulal, whom they knew to be one who prized duty, and had freedom from political passions. So, they drafted him to the job. With him then, it was a case of a man's fertile mental-soil putting out crops of praiseworthy ideas and proficient work in any branch of administration. That was very well established when he was War-Secretary, a position which was given to an Indian for the first time, by the British Rulers.

DEFENCE EXPERT

Understanding the tenseness of the war-situation, Chandulal worked day and night, to see

that he proved a great success in that key-office. Many were the tributes he then got from the British Rulers. After all, he had been a PRIZE BOY in the Civil Service althrough. That was clear from the fact he was decorated with titles in the 'New Year Awards' and 'King's Birthday Honours' lists. He was made an OBE in 1931. CIE four years later, a CSI in 1941. Then, in appreciation of his great services in the War-Department, he was made a 'Knight Com-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5)

Apprentices engaged in sheet metal work in the establishment of I.N.S. "Shivaji".

High Level Nava Establishment I. N. S. Shivaji

AMIDST the massive hills of the Western Ghats, at a pla about five miles from Lonavla, a popular hill station o the Bombay-Poona Road, lies the Indian Navy's Mechanic Training Establishment, I.N.S. "SHIVAJI". It was shifted t its present site in 1944.

Situated at about 2,500 ft. above sea level, it is the highest naval establishment in the world. This delightful spot, surrounded by remnants of Shivaji's glory, still stirs the imagination of the young trainees and influences their character to a large extent.

"Shivaji" is the training establishment for engineers and is mainly concerned with the training of artificer apprentices. Boys aged between 15 and 17 years, who have passed matriculation, are recruited twice a year through competitive examinations held all over the country. Extensive training, spread over four years, is imparted to the recruits in technical and theoretical subjects. Workshops and Demonstration Rooms, elaborately equipped with all the different items of machinery used in ships, are available for intensive practical training.

Apart from the fact that advanced technical training with special reference to marine engineering is imparted to the apprentices, the courses are rendered more popular and attractive because the trainees get paid from the day they are enrolled. After training, they have to serve for a period of ten years and at the end of that period they are generally re-enrolled for a further period to qualify for pension. There is always a pressing demand for the services of these highly skilled technicians for various jobs ashore and afloat. It is the responsibiliy of this establishment to produce skilled officers and men who keep the navy's ships going at sea and maintain their equipment in efficient working order.

TEAM WORK

Life in 'Shivaji" is certainly not one long tedious round of work. The significance of the saying that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is fully recognised here.

Opportunities for recreation and relaxation are provided in abundance. They are many and varied and every apprentice is encouraged to take part in them, whether or not he is an expert. In the complex organisation of a warship, every one must fit well into his proper place, and learn to work in harmony with others. **Success of the group is even more important than success of the individual. The extra-curricular activities of "Shivaji" promote this team spirit.**

The trainees join the Hobbies Club or the Radio Club as their tastes direct them. The Camera Club is yet another popular organisation. In its well-equipped dark room and studio, ratings dearn developing, printing, enlarging etc. The Concert Club provides opportunities for those possessing histrionic talent and concerts are a regular feature here. "The Deep Sea Scouts" gives lessons in First Aid, Knots, Signalling, Map reading etc. Its week-end camps and outdoor activities are extremely popular with the trainees. In the Ship's cinema English and Indian films are screened.

Ther eis thus a proper proportion of both work and play in INS "Shivaji", which makes Jack not a dull boy but a bright young sailor technician who will be a credit to their Navy.

ANDHRA STATE IS A MIRACLE OF MIRACLES

By Jag Mohan

THIS article is a comprehensive review of the events and factors that led to the birth of Andhra and a preview of the major troubles facing the new State as well as the residuary State of Madras.

MIRACLES do not belong to the province of politics, but strangely enough miracles have attended the birth of Andhra. And, Andhra needs more miracles to survive and prosper.

Who can gainsay that a series of political miracles led up to the creation of Andhra?

Miracle one, was what followed the death of Potti Sriramulu on December 15, 1952, willed by him and implemented by his fast for 58 days. The repercussions of his death—violence, destruction and arson in Andhra districts—forced the Central Government to concede the demand of Andhra Desa. Though Chief Minister C. Rajagopalachi had no kind words for Potti Sriramulu even three months after his death Sriramulu will be revered by the Andhras who are setting up statues, and who will undoubtedly name cities, streets and public buildings after him.

Miracle two, was Justice Wanchoo's report which was prepared in record time but with meticulous attention to detail. Considered by one and all as almost fair, the report in due course of time became the blueprint of Andhra.

TUGHLAK'S CAPITAL

Miracle three, was the selection of Kurnool, described by the Lucknow daily, NATIONAL HERALD, as "Mohammed Bin Tughlak's dream-town for a capital", as the capital of Andhra, in preference to the "natural capital of Andhra", Vijayawada, and the modest metropolitan centre of Visakhapatnam.

Kurnool in the centre of Rayalaseema, "the land of diamonds" and of famines, was selected in deference to the wishes of Andhra patriots who created the Sri Bagh Pact, 16 years ago.

This pact saved Madras from the fate of being a double capital.

Miracle four, was the fixation of Andhra's limits, which involved the ceding of seven talukas of Bellary to Mysore and the inclusion of Chittoor. But the Misra Award finalized the matter, even though several Andhras wanted Bellary to be retained and Chittoor to be left out. Chittoor has a 50-50 population of Tamils and Telugus, and even the Telugus do not speak the same Telugu as spoken in other parts of Andhra.

WHERE WHEELS WERE OILED

Miracle five, was the actual creation of Kurnool as a capital at an expenditure of million hours of labour and Rs. 30 lakhs.

This town, as its name indicates, was long ago only a halting place for travellers to oil their cart wheels, and was over-run by an Abyssinian chief called Wahab and later by Shivaji and Hyder Aly.

Today due to the high-pressure efforts of the Governor Mr. C. L. Trivedi, Chief Secretary Mr. Pulla Reddi, Collector Mr. Narasimham and the Government of Madras, the city is fulfilling its role of a temporary capital. A city of tents and improvisations, with bad roads and drainage, where only 8,900 houses out of 12,920, have latrines it has suffered cholera outbreaks, but inoculation has been made compulsory now.

Miracle six, was the way the Andhra State Bill was passed by the House of the People and the Council of States in record time.

Miracle seven, was the inauguration of 29th State of the Indian Union, Andhra, with 62,326 square miles (comprising eleven districts, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Chittor, Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah) and a population of 21,034,196, by Prime Minister Nehru who refused to be rushed into sanctioning the creation of the Andhra state till Potti Sriramulu's death.

RETURN OF PRODIGAL

And, Miracle eight, was the novel party alignments for creating a workable and democratic Government in Andhra. The prodigal and rebel son of Andhra Congress, Prakasam, returned to it. New concepts like "associate membership" of Congress "responsive opposition", "responsive co-operation" etc., came into existence. It was all horse-trading. And, the scramble for the fish and loaves of office created all manner of confusion, worse confounded by statements, denials and allegations. The octogenerian "lion of Andhra Desa," Mr. Tunguturi Prakasam, was able to form a Cabinet having resigned from the P.S.P. and joined the Congress, even while the general secretary of the Andhra Praja Socialist Party, the Raja of Vizianagaram, was saying: "Now that Mr. Prakasam has thought fit to sever his link with the P.S.P. it is but fair that he should give the right of review of his changed political approach to the electorate which has sent him as their representative." Of course, this stand of the Secretary has been either ignored or criticised by the members of the Andhra P.S.P.

WANTED MIRACLES

So much for the review of the miracles that have attended the birth of Andhra. Now more miracles are needed for the survival and prosperity of Andhra. Without these miracles, one can safely say Andhra will come under the President's rule and become a huge liability on the Central Government. Let me list some of the needed miracles.

Miracle one, will be a stable coalition ministry with a safe majority. An analysis of the composition of the Andhra legislature of 140 is like this: Congress—46; Communists—42; Independents — 21; P.S.P.—16; K.L.P.—14 and S.C.F.—1.

Miracle two, will be a long life to the Chief Minister. Miracle three, will be the finalization of Andhra's capital and a site for the Andhra High Court. According to the Sri Bagh Pact, if the capital is to be in the coastal districts the high court is to be in Rayalseema.

Modern statecraft demands that the High Court must be at the capital, but Andhras derive inspiration from the example of U. P. where the capital is in Lucknow, and the High Court in Allahabad.

Miracle four, will be cordiality between the State of Andhra and the residuary state. That the Andhras are not favourably disposed towards Chief Minister Rajagopalachari is well-known.

C. Rajagopalachari himself once remarked that Andhras can at last have "deliverance from Rajaji's rule", and when the audience protested he added that he was entitled to his own views. There is little love lost between Madras and Andhra.

ANDHRA-MADRAS ACCORD

Miracle five, will be the peaceful settlement of the assets and liabilities between the two states. The belligerent tone of Andhra politicians adopted during the time when Madras was claimed as capital cannot be easily forgotten by all those who heard them. It was then that some Tamil legislators sent a memorandum to Prime Minister Nehru. Mr. Tenneti Viswanatham, the P.S.P. Leader promptly claimed that the Tamil state had to pay up to the Andhra state about Rs. 20 crores being the accumulated

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

New Andhra Governor

(Continued from Page 9 Col.

mander of the Star of Ind

All these decorations pe nally meant nothing much him, but he felt happy his work was appreciated those whom he served in old-setting. And, he was abject slave of the Bri Rulers, either. His integrity independence, they respect and his opinions were trus

PUNJAB GOVERNOR

Now, a 'New Era' dawned India by 1946. The British slowly trying to part with ruling-powers over this continent, and they gave C dual yet another distin prize of office for his brill services. In May 1946, made him Governor of O but with the coming of pendence, Mr. Nehru's Gov ment posted him Governo the bifurcated Punjab, o Indian side.

That East Punjab was ing turbulent then, on ac of it being on the **Frontier, it was well-** and a strong-hand was needed. The choice could have fallen on a better than Chandulal.

That State had not only problems arising from kistan border situation, the internal politics also, were many complications.

The clamour of Master Singh for a separate Sikh the Hindu-Sikh intrigue party-politics, all had to ably dealt with by a ma hand. A Bhimsen Sachar-Ba gawa hide and seek play in Premier's office, and the of East Punjab-cabinets pack of cards now and in French pattern, all bec features of the politics in State of vital importance wards the end of the last cade. But, Chandulal's sagac saw to it that he maintai peace and order with a sy pathetic heart and firm-ha Once, it even came to a 'Gov nor's Rule', but then he res ed a democratic standard a earliest.

Now, as Governor of Andhra State, he is the ri type of man in all Indi initiate a new administra on ideal lines.

HARD HITTING

Chandulal hailed from State of Bombay. He had early education at the Elp stone College, and later, at St. John's in Oxford. He ent ed the ICS in 1917, while First World war was still Now at sixty, he is still and hearty and can put si ral hours of work at a stre at his desk. He is reserved speech, and has admira manners with the people he deals with. But Chandulal all toughness when he cho to be. Way back in 1942, w was Chief Secretary to Central Provinces Gover ment, a few European sold did not allow his young Delhi proceeding to New Delhi enter a first class compa men. The GRAND TRU EXPRESS was held up for an hour on account of the the Nagpur rail-depot. Th Military-Police were help Then, Chandulal himself peared on the plaform and them what exactly he th of them.

"The train is not yours the country is ours".

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Some Notes On The Great Classic Rarities

ONE of the biggest stamp stories of the year is the news that broke over the weekend that the celebrated 3 skilling-banco error of colour of Sweden realised the highest price ever paid for a single stamp. When a hundred pounds was the highest, most people thought collectors plumb silly for paying good hard cash for bits of paper.

When thousand pounders came on the scene, know-it-alls outside the hobby tapped their heads significantly and damned the whole tribe of collectors to perdition for a bunch of cranks fit for the looney-bin. When Gibbons made bold to catalogue certain items at five thousand pounds, people were quick to point out that catalogue and market were two quite different things.

But many an item that has come under the hammer during the last couple of decades has given the lie to the supposition that these fantastic valuations are fictitious. In fact paying a thousand pounds and upwards for individual stamps has become something of a commonplace by now. It may be news if a recently issued stamp were to realise a thousand—it would certainly not be news any longer if one of the standard classic rarities were to net that sum.

Just what are the great classic rarities? Or is there any way of arriving at a satisfactory definition? It is not so very simple as might first appear. Although numbers in existence are quite rightly taken as an index of stamp values, other factors such as popularity and an indefinable sort of 'glamour' have to be taken into account. There are well over a score of the 'Post Office' Mauritius primitives definitely accounted for, while some hundreds may POSSIBLY lie hidden away unsuspected.

Scarcity

There are, on the other hand certain items of which less than a dozen copies exist—yet these do not come within hailing distance of the price fetched by these Mauritians. It is not that one group is rarer than the other—only that it is more popular for in stamps, as elsewhere, demand in the open market is every bit as important as the supply available.

For example, it is a very widely held belief that the 1c British Guiana provisional is the only stamp of which only one copy is known. This is not so by a long chalk, for there are at least a dozen more stamps of which only a single specimen has been found to date. Strange as it may appear not even these rarities have always been worth fortunes: some, from the more neglected countries, have, despite their uniqueness, fetched a mere pittance when offered at auction

The 3 skillings-banco error mentioned earlier arose from the substitution of a 'cliche' of the 3 sk. (normally printed in shades of green), in a sheet of the 8 sk., which was yellow. The particular copy which has scored a record price of £ 12,700 was acquired some years back by King Carol of Roumania, the fortunate possessor of one of the most magnificent accumulation of philatelic treasures in the world.

Among the other rarities possessed by this keen royal student of philately may be mentioned the 'raised stop' varieties of the King Edward 'I.R. OFFICIAL' stamps of Great Britain, worth well over £ 1000 each. The Swedish error, however, has always been the centrepiece of Carol's collection, and parting from this gem must have been a bitter pang indeed.

'Tretio' Error

It might be mentioned, as a point of interest, that Sweden has also perpetrated another similar error in the famous 'Tretio' error of the numeral designs of 1872-1878, where one of the 20 ore stamps was inscribed 'Tretio' ('thirty') instead of 'Tjugo' ,'twenty'). Although this blunder on the part of the printer does not make the thousand pound grade, prime copies either mint or used, have a rating well over the century.

Prior to the recent £ 12,700 sale the record was held by the world famous British Guiana 1c magenta of 1956. This stamp has one of the most romantic histories in the entire range of philately, and has been the subject of more controversy than almost any other stamp. For one thing, several noted experts have pronounced the stamp to be an out and out fake, while an equally reputed roster of experts have stoutly championed its name and reputation against all comers.

A good deal of the trouble has arisen because of the fact that only the one copy of the stamp has ever been found, and people have argued that if it was a provisional meant to fill in a gap till fresh supplies of regular stamps could be procured, there is no reason why more stamps should not have turned up.

The argument appears sound enough until we realise that the climate of British Guiana is hardly conducive to the preservation of stamps, and that the wonder lies not in only one copy having survived, but in it having survived at all.

B.G. 1c. Of 1856.

To the modern world the 1856 magenta might be a priceless treasure, but to the men who used it a hundred years ago it was quite likely just another crudely coloured label, having a limited utilitarian value and nothing more.

This is proved by the atrocious condition of the unique specimen; it is cut to shape, discloured, has been subjected to some pretty rough handling and looks more like a match label one has picked up from a street drain than the rarest stamp in the world!

What is more, he fabulous British Guiana 1c took quite some time to attain its present hallowed status. Originally discovered hidden away in an attic, it was given by an old lady to her grandson when he kept pestering her for old stamps.

Compared to some of the other beautiful colonials—it was the year 1872 when all this took place—the British Guiana looked dull and discouraging. So the grandson, a lad named Veron Vaughan, took it round to a fellow collector named McKinnon, and offered him the unsuspected rarity for some more attractive stamps.

McKinnon had nothing suitable to Vaughan's tastes and in any case was none too particular about acquiring the stamp. However, not wishing to disappoint the boy he gave him six shillings for the stamp and packed him off.

Ferrary's Greatest Acquisition

From McKinnon, the 1856 1c magenta went to a stamp dealer in Liverpool, one Thomas Ridpath. No one else was prepared to pay what Ridpath wanted for what he had obviously recognised as a rarity, so it ultimately went into the collection of one of the greatest collectors the world has known —Count Philippe von Ferrary.

This amiable and eccentric gentleman was widely known for his stamp mania throughout Great Britain and the Continent. It was his habit to wander into shop after shop, disgorge pockets full of banknotes, and leave with prime copies of the world's choicest stamps.

That he was not omniscient makes his character all the more human, for it is a fact that even the redoubtable Ferrary accumulations contained their quota of fakes! There is no denying, however, that Ferrary was no mere philatelic pot hunter, but a keen and knowledgeable student of stamps whose philatelic acumen was far ahead of his age.

What Ferrary paid for the British Guiana rarity is not known. But after the first world war Ferrary's collections were confiscated by the French Government and sold off to pay war reparations. This was 1922, and the fame of the little mauve coloured piece of paper had spread to the corners of the earth.

Auction Battle

There had been a good deal of furious bidding for many items in Ferrary's collections, but when the 1c magenta came under the hammer it was a case of come one come all and the devil take the hindmost. The late King George V was one of these who was in the market for the rarity—it is one of the very few British Colo- stamps of which the celebrited Royal collection does not contain a copy — but he did not stand a chance against the determination of an American manufacturer Arthur Hind, who had flown specially to Paris for the sale and was hell bent on getting hold of the 'rarest stamp in the world' if he had to go as high as two million francs to do it...

Hind finally got it for £ 7,500—very nearly a lakh of rupees. Many years after his death, the rarity was sold—reputedly it went to Australia —for the astounding figure of £ 10,000. This was the all-time high for a single stamp—until King Carol's Swedish error of colour topped it by over £ 2,000.

Hind's name was quite unknown outside his immediate circle—until he bought the 1c magenta. From then on he had no peace, for this particular piece has a position in philately somewhat similar to that held by the Hope, Cullinan or Koh-i-Noor diamonds in the world of precious gems.

The 1c magenta of 1856 is by no means the only 'glamour'

Duck In Swan's Feathers

The British Guiana 1c of 1856, described in the article alongside, is one of the most extensively forged stamps in the world. Shown above is one of the imitations which are freely peddled as space fillers for the kids. When one cannot possess a rarity of the order of the B. G. magenta, makeshifts of this kind are the only way out! The value shown is the 4c., much less scarce than the 1c. magenta.

Specs Will Go Back On

The public outcry over the recent Baudouin definitives has led to the withdrawal of the current Belgian series. Royalty do wear glasses, but the general public do not like to see their kings in specs. That, at least, appears to be what led the designers to show the Belgian monarch without the glasses he wears even in public. The only other current stamps to show a spectacled ruler are the current Siamese definitives.

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sacrifice if it would help her church.

The upshot of it was that the pair of the 2c rose paid off the church mortgage and left a handsome amount to spare. And when the rarities were finally dispersed on Ferrary's death —yes! Ferrary managed to get his hands on THESE, too!— they fetched a record sum of over dol. 25,000!

In philately, no one can tell when the pot of gold may lie at the end of the rainbow. Finds that surpass belief have been supremely unconcerned about stamps and have occasionally been downright abusive about them!

The day of discoveries is not yet past, for within the past decade sudden discoveries of stamps hidden away for a century and more have yielded thousands of pounds.

If you feel like going right up to the attic and through some old trunk, there is nothing in the world to stop you. If one man in a million can break the bank at Monte Carlo, I fail to see why a collector can't find a 'Cotton-reel' in the godown. Why not?

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ATTRACTIVE SERIES FROM BR. HONDURAS

The new regular definitive series from British Honduras, which was released at the beginning of September, features some designs that have never before appeared on British colonials. The stamps are printed by Waterlow and Sons, and there are a round dozen stamps in the set. Values colours and subjects of the stamps are given below. Recess printing was used in the production of the stamps.

1c green and black, Arms of British Honduras
2c yellow-brown and black, Mountain Cow
3c reddish violet and bright purple, Mace of Office and the Council Chamber of the Legislative Assembly.
4c brown and green, Pine Industry.
5c deep olive-green and scarlet, Spiny Lobster
10c slate and bright blue, Stanly Field Airport
15c green and violet, Mayan Frieze
25c bright blue and yellow-brown, Blue Butterfly
50c yellow-brown and purple, Maya Indian
$1 slate blue and red-brown, Armadillo
$2 scarlet and grey, Hawkesworth Bridge
$5 purple and slate, Mountain Orchid

Of the twelve designs, the 5c 'Spiny Lobster' and the top value 'Orchid' seem to be the best, although the general level of designs is infinitely better than some of the 'picture postcard' colonials that came towards the end of the last reign.

WAR WITHOUT END IN INDO-CHINA PARALYSES FRANCE

Huge Drain Of Men And American Aid

Lt. Gen. Henri Navarre, French Commander in Indo-China.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

This is Asia's "other war."

Or at least this is the feeling that a visitor gets when he tours the Indo-China fighting fronts and realizes how little world attention it receives as compared with Korea.

But it is far from being a secondary war for the French. And the visitor quickly sees that it is a costly, trying and extremely important military venture for all sides concerned.

And history may well decide that the battle for Indo-China ultimately tipped the balance either for or against Communism much more significantly than it did in the ridges and ravines of Korea.

Above all, one gets the distinct impression that the war here in the swamps and jungles of Indo-China is nothing which can be taken for granted. Its outcome can by no means be considered assured. Indeed, there is considerable doubt at the moment whether the French can even hold on to what little they still hold.

What seems to be needed most, in the opinion of many trained observes, is a new influx of speed and initiative on the part of the French and their Viet Nam proteges.

This is causing widespread anxiety and mutual criticism, which was expressed to me by all sorts of representative people during a three-week tour.

The French, who have con-

Women in Indo-China carry rifles to protect against rebel guerilla bands.

ceded to Viet Nam an independence that is largely theoretical as yet, are transferring the burden of the anti-Communist war to the Viet Namese Army after shouldering it at a great cost in men and money for seven years. This they have done with progressive American aid which would have been greater if more aggressive military action had required additional supplies.

It has been an axiom that United States assistance does not furnish equipment—jet fighter planes for example—which cannot be properly maintained and used. But 240,000 tons of material, excluding aircraft and ships delivered under their own power, have been laid down in the port of Saigon alone up to April 1 this year.

In the words of Jean Letourneau, French High Commissioner of the associated states of Viet Nam, Laos, and Cambodia, American aid amounts to more than "one-third the total cost of the operation in the associated states or half the financial contribution of France." According to French sources the latter was the equivalent of about dol. 1,500,000,000 during 1952.

When United States material arrives at the docks it passes immediately into the possession of the military bureau responsible to the French Commander in Chief and including French, Viet Namese. Laotian, and Cambodian officers. Requests for supplies are made to and coordinated by a United States military assistance advisory group headquarters in this city. The commander in chief of the French expeditionary force also is supreme commander over the armies of the associated states.

Opportunity Missed

Said M. Letourneau, "If we have been able in the past to increase and speed up development of the national armies, it is entirely due to American aid". The trouble is the speed-up was not fast enough.

As Nguyen Huu Tri Governor of North Viet Nam, put it durring an interview at Hanoi, "The essential thing is speed. We already have suffered because training of the Viet Namese Army is not more advanced. If it had been, the Viet Minh invasion of Laos could have been the signal for a vigorous French-Viet Nam counter offensive against the reduced enemy forces in the delta. As it is, these are more strongly positioned than ever before in this crucial area which cannot be held against them indefinitely unless the villagers are afforded enough security to resist domination by might."

The delta today is a triangular condominium of mud with the French and Viet Namese holding the strategic strongpoints and the Viet Minh operating elsewhere—especially at night when the French-Viet Nam patrols have returned to their garrisons. In one provice, 52 out of 55 villages are under Viet Minh control.

Governor Tri—one of the few Viet Namese in whom strong nationalism blends with executive ability and experience—has a plan which envisages setting up a civilian sanctuary in this crisis area. And the United States is backing it to the tune of 7,000,000 piasters from the Indo-Chinese counterpart fund. Critics describe it as a forlorn hope. But Governor Tri says "it simply has to succeed. There is no alternative but disaster."

The strongest support for that view is furnished by the Viet Minh themselves, for they have made Governor Tri's project their top prority for destructive attention in the delta region. This is disclosed by a captured secret document and the fact that the Communists attack almost every night.

With Governor Tri, Malcolm MacDonald, British Commissioner General in southeast Asia, recently went out to see the proposed sanctuary for 10,000 people involving a regroupment of 25 small villages in Hadong Province into one new village defended from guard posts and trenches by local militia.

All there is to show presently are roads under constructon, some sketchy defences, and some wooden buildings. The latter are scarred by a gap because two nights previously a couple had been blown up by a Chinese-made mine.

The reason these will be rebuilt—and any others the enemy may destroy—is that this pilot project known as Dong Quan, if successful, will become a pattern for wide application in regions where the Viet Minh take rice and other supplies from helpless inhabitants.

These are in a terrible fix. By day the French tell them there will be big trouble if they give food to the Viet Minh. By night the Viet Minh make lethal trouble if they don't. The Viet Minh also make propaganda and collect recruits.

Part of the propaganda consists in telling villagers Dong Quan is a French concentration camp and if fired upon every night. As the latter is true the last thing an intelligent villager wishes to do currently is to sleep there for safety. By day it is within view of field glasses from villages held by the Viet Minh.

Apart from security considerations, villagers are reluctant to leave homes inhabited perhaps for generations even though given alternative land in the protected triangle where some peasants are distressed because their paddy fields were converted (with great difficulty) into lots for future wooden houses, adminstrative buildings, post office, health centre, school, information hall, and market—all of modest size.

Work on this project some 20 miles south of Hanoi began Jan. 23 of this year with priority for guard points which cost almost one-seventh of the entire allocation out of mutual security aid couterpart funds. The going cost is equivalent to anotheor 20 American dollars a head to more reluctant villagers into 250 protected acres comprised almost entirely of rich fields.

Dong Quan now is a priority facet of American nonmilitary aid to Indo-China. This has cost the American taxpaper dol. 25,000,000 in the past two years and falls under two headings—direct and commercial. The former has been concentrated more for the past six months upon civilian projects of military significance—such as Dong Quan—airfield improvement, and road construction. The airfield at Sam Neua in Laos had just been improved at a cost of dol. 100,000 when the French decided not to defend it against advancing Viet Minh after the invasion of Laos began April 12.

I enquired about allegations that there has been much graft in regard to application for American aid. But Americans who have been alert to such possibilities at Dong Quan said close watch had disclosed none to them. Formerly there was a racket entailing truck sales but that has been stopped.

Unpopular Campaign

American aid given direct to the three associated states in coordination with French civil operations there during the period of continuing tutelage is coincident with concessions of political administrative independence. These have not conceded enough from the viewpoint of the recipients who in general labour under a sense of frustration that increases such ineptiudes as are due to the former's lack of opportunities to gain experience.

Notably impatient with the end result are the French—just as the British were in India and Burma and the Dutch in Indonesia after power was transferred to those countries. The big difference is that the French are staying on to fight a war in behalf of anti-Communism, vested commercial interests, colonial proteges demanding emancipation as well as protection, and international obligations upon which American aid to France itself, as well as Indo-China, have depended.

In these circumstances the campaign is unpopular in Paris and has been run from there under a directive requiring Gen. Rene Salan, former commander of the French expeditionary force, to avoid above all else casualties and reverse. His method of obeying these "secret and personal" orders was to rconcentrate his men in fortified positions too strong for the enemy to attack without courting heavy losses. This gave the Viet Minh a wide scope for maneuver, and great advantage has been taken of it for immediate political and future military operations.

However, it is announced now that French strategy is going to change under the new commander, Gen. Henri Navarre. The first evidence was withdrawal at long last from Yen Vi March 26. Viet Minh commentators called that another reverse for the French. But the French general staff said it was a transfer of men from a state defence to formations that will be used in the future for mobile offense.

To anybody with experience of what has been happenings in Malaya it is clear the Indo-China campaign against the Communists requires far greater support from the people of the country.

The French, who have been allocated an additional dol. 60,000,000 by Washington to ease financial difficulties due to Indo-China commitments, now are asking for increased American military aid there for 1954-55. Security consderations preciude giving precise figures as to what it has been so far, but a general idea of the scale can be gathered from the fact that up to May 1 of this year—to select a few items from a wide range—more than 1,000 combat vehicles have been delivered, more than 300 aircraft, more than 300 naval vessels, around 200,000,000 small arms cartridges, and

(Continued on Page 14 Col. 1)

Facts On Indo-China War

Details of the war being fought in the mountains and rice paddies of Indo-China rarely make the headlines. But they add up to an exhaustive drain on French resources, a roadblock to economic progress in one of southeast Asia's key countries, and a continuing threat to world peace.

Following are the high points of this half-hidden military action:

Seven years old, the war started in December, 1946, when Communist-trained Ho Chi Minh launched a bitter civil war in the associated state of Viet Nam.

It engages 517,000 troops, 258,000 French Union forces, plus 259,000 soldiers from the associated states who battle some 400,000 Viet Minh.

France sends 26 per cent of its total officer corps and 42 per cent of its noncommissioned officers to serve in Indo-China.

Total casualties since 1946 are 132,000, sustained by both French and Indo-Chinese forces, including 48,000 killed and missing. French officer casualties alone have been 1,600 — 568 in 1952. A graduating class from Saint Cyr, the French West Point, numbers 550 officers.

France has spent $3,644,000 during seven indecisive years. It has allocated $1,143,000 for the 1953 budget. Viet Nam will contribute $143,000 during the current year.

Population totals 26,000,000 in the three associated states, Viet Nam, the most populous, holds 22,000,000; Cambodia, 3,000,000; and Laos,, 1,000,000.

Viet Minh controls 11,000,000 Indo-Chinese, roughly half the total population of Viet Nam.

Native armies, consisting largely of Viet Namese, total at present about 68 battalions.

American support, aside from the furnishing of military equipment, accounts for about 30 per cent of what it costs to keep the war in motion.

The Bombay Chronicle
WEEKLY

NEWS SECTION

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1953

YUGOSLAV SENDS ARMED TROOPS

Protests Against Trieste Decision

TITO JUSTIFIES ACTION IN DEFENCE OF PEACE

PARIS, October 10 (UPI-AFP). THE "Tanyung" News-Agency reports Marshal Tito announcing that Yugoslav armed troops have been sent into zone "B" of Trieste.

The Yugoslav News Agency, Tanyung, today reported Marshal Tito as saying that Yugoslavia asked for the withdrawal of the British and American decision to let Italy have zone "A" of Trieste.

He said Yugoslavia would, in the meantime, take all available steps within the United Nations Charter to defend peace. The first step was to send armed forces into zone "B" of Trieste. Marshal Tito added Yugoslavia would treat any entry of Italian troops into zone "A" as "an act of aggression" against her.

Yugoslav Ambassador's Protest

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UPI-AFP): Yugoslav Ambassador to Washington, Dr. Wladimir Popovic, yesterday declared that the methods used by the Great Powers to dispose of international problems were inadmissible.

In a statement to the press on Trieste, the Ambassador added that Yugoslavia could obviously not accept the Anglo-American decision on Trieste, a decision, which he said, had been imposed upon Yugoslavia and which injured the interests of the Yugoslav people.

The Ambassador said that his Government would take all measures at its disposition under the order of the United Nations to prevent the carrying out of what it considered so unjust a decision.

Repression In Guiana

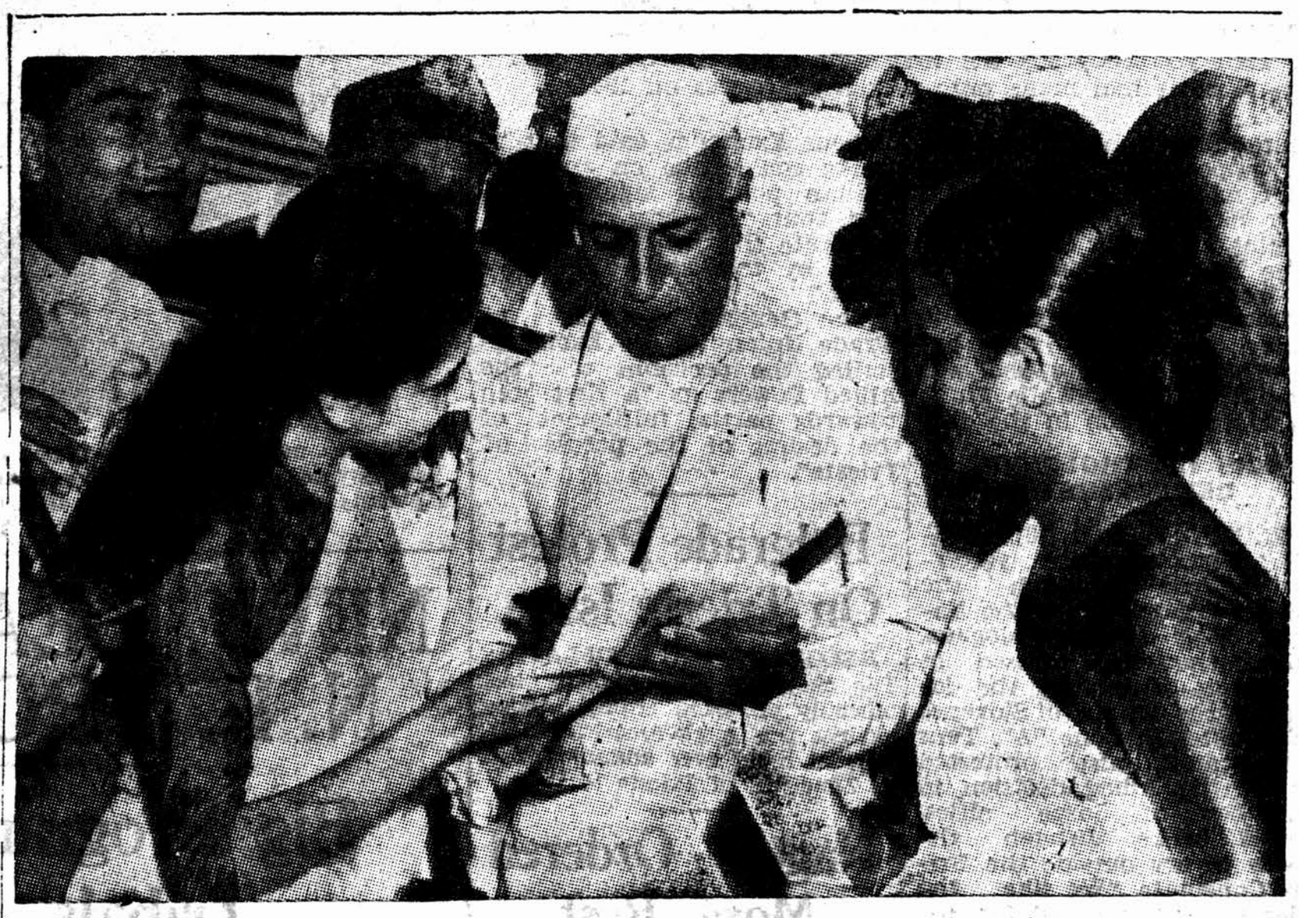
CHURCHILL DEFENDS SENDING TROOPS

MARGATE, Oct. 10 (UPI): Mr. Churchill said in a reference to events in British Guiana and the arrival of British troops there that it was always a difficult question to decide at what point Communist intrigue menaced the normal freedom of a community. He added it was better to be time than too late. He criticised the Labour Party's attitude in this connection and indicated the Government would agree to a debate in both Houses on the Guiana issue.

Mr. Churchill was addressing Conservative Party Conference at Margate.

LOCKSMITHS CALLED IN

GEORGETOWN: Police called in locksmiths here today to open the desks of some of the suspended Cabinet Ministers in the Government buildings so that they could examine some of the papers in them. Police guards were thrown round all Ministerial buildings shortly after the suspension of the Guiana constitution had been announced. A meeting of the Ministers' permanent secretaries was held later and arrangements were made to transfer routine work to the various Government departments.



Autograph hunters besiege Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru. In the picture Mr. Nehru is seen obliging two of the Bombay fans on Saturday morning.

"EXPLANATIONS" TO START SOON

Neutral Body May Ask UNGA For Time Extension

PAN MUN JOM, October 10 (UPI-AFP).

AN Indian spokesman indicated here today that the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission might tonight announce the date for the beginning of "brain-washing".

Explanations to Prisoners of War now in the demilitarized zone, the spokesman stressed, however, that the date was subject to agreement between the Allies and the Communists.

He added that a further four recalcitrant North Korean Prisoners of War had changed their minds and asked to be sent home. They had already been handed back to the North Korean authorities.

DELHI CLARIFIES

NEW DELHI: A lot of confusion seems to have arisen about the functions of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission in Korea, presumably due to misinterpretation of the rules for interviews and explanations to prisoners of war framed by the N.N.R.C.

From press reports which have emanated so far from Pun Mun Jom and Munsan, it appears the

(Continued on page V)

PRESIDENT REVIEWS FLEET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE importance of the Mercantile Navy as the second line of defence was stressed by President Prasad, addressing the Navy men here during the Naval Review today.

Pleading for parallel growth of Navy and Maritime fleet, the President said: "At this review which I have had, it has been my pride and privilege to see not only the ships of our Navy but also merchant ships symbolising the growth of our maritime fleet. We are thus building up side by side our Navy and our mercantile fleet. It takes time to build up a modern Navy, but your efforts in this direction during the last few years augur well for the future. It is a heavy responsibility to guard some 3,100 miles of coast line of this country but I am confident that you will not falter and will cheerfully carry out your duties with zeal and efficiency.

During my past visits to units of the fleet I have noted with pleasure your high standard of bearing, discipline and efficiency and I am highly pleased to have seen the fleet today. The aeroplanes of the fleet requirement unit in the flypast symbolises that we are not ignoring any aspect of modern maritime activity in the development of our Navy. I am also very much impressed by the turnout and drill at the Beating of the Retreat—a ceremony which was very moving.

You thus virtually act as unofficial ambassadors of our country and much depends upon the way you conduct yourselves.

(For details see page VI)

THEY WERE FIRST IN "Beating The Retreat"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For the press photographers who "covered" the colourful ceremony of "Beating the Retreat" at the Gateway of India this evening, the pageant had another significance.

With their cameras poised for "shooting", the crowd of photographers surged forward as soon as Dr. Rajendra Prasad alighted from his car on arrival.

The strong arm of the naval police, however clamped down on them and the disappointed cameramen had to beat a hasty retreat much before the Navy presented the "Retreat" ceremony!

The photographers fared no better when Mr. Nehru arrived a little later.

They were kept at bay at a distance of about 20 feet, which was as good as "Quarantine."

Three other attempts made by the never-say-die "shooters" proved equally abortive.

With disappointment dripping from their faces, the cameramen resigned themselves to their fate and tried to console themselves with "long shots" only!

PARDI CASE

SURAT, Oct. 10 (UPI): At the resumed hearing of the three cases against Mr. Asoka Mehta, PSP leader, Dr. Amul Desai, PSP-MLA, and others in the court of the First Class Magistrate, Pardi, five witnesses belonging to police were examined today.

FOREIGN POCKETS WILL HAVE FULL AUTONOMY IN INDIA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU today assured the people living in the foreign pockets in India, that they would be treated as separate entities and all administrative changes would be effected with their full consent.

Mr. Nehru was addressing the Press Conference in the Raj Bhavan.

Mr. Nehru said, "When I referred to the Monroe Doctrine yesterday, I did so with special reference to Goa, Pondicherry, etc. It was applicable to these foreign possessions. People who talk of the Doctrine should easily understand that there should be no foreign footholds on the territory of India now or at any other time."

The Prime Minister emphasised that he wanted this to be very clearly understood by all. The foreign pockets had to be incorporated in the Indian Union for psychological, sentimental, security, national and other reasons.

If anything was done against the force of historical developments, Mr. Nehru said, history had shown that such a thing did not last.

The Congress had passed a resolution that all foreign pockets in India must be amalgamated. The resolution had also clarified that there would be no interference with the laws and customs of those territories. He added, "we would like to treat them as separate entities and whatever changes we may have to effect later shall be made in consultation with the people in those possession. The local administration would be in the hands of the people within the framework of our Constitution.

With these assurances he felt that good sense would prevail and the understanding of the inevitable dawn upon those concerned.

China Accepts U. S. Offer

TOKYO, Oct. 10 (UPI-AFP):—Communist Chinese Premier Chou-En lai has proposed, that the U. S. and Communist representatives meet at Pan Mun Jom to discuss matters relating to the Political Conference on Korea.

According to Peking Radio Chou, replying to recent U. S. letter proposing a face-to-face meeting with Communist representatives, to iron out disputed arrangements for the Political Conference, said that Communist China and North Korea had decided to agree to the proposal and proposed Pan Mun Jom as the site of the meeting.

Chou did not set a date for the meeting between the U. S. and North Korean delegates, and simply asked the U. S. to reply to the Communist offer of Pan Mun Jom as the meeting place.

NORTH KOREA AGREES

Pyongyang Radio, announced today that North Korean Foreign Minister Nam-Il had agreed to the United States offer to meet Communist representatives to settle disputed arrangements for a post-armistice Political Conference and had offered Pan Mun Jom as the site. Nam-Il endorsed an earlier statement by China's Foreign Minister Chou-En lai and asked the U. S. to reply to it through Sweden.

NEW RULES FOR CLOTH EXPORT

NEW DELHI, Oct. 10 (UPI): It has now been decided that cloth manufactured for internal consumption will also be allowed to be exported, a press note announced today.

Hither to cloth marked for export alone was being permitted for export.

ITALIAN FLAG OVER TRIESTE CITY HALL

Demonstrations In Yugoslav Towns

TRIESTE, October 10 (UPI-AFP).

THE Italian Flag was officially raised on the Trieste City Hall yesterday for the first time since September 1943. Heretofore it had made only rear appearances on 1943.

Heretofore it had made only rear appearances on special occasions as an Allied military order had prohibited the beflagging of public buildings.

The Executive Committee of the local Christian Democratic Party asked Triste residents to display the Italian flags but the response to the appeal was incomplete. Meanwhile there was complete calm in the city.

TENS OF THOUSANDS DEMONSTRATE

BELGRADE, Oct. 10, (UPI-AFP): Demonstrators yesterday poured through the streets of Zagreb with the National Flag chanting slogans. Tens of thousands massed in the streets demanding the defence of the rights of Slovenes and Croates in Zone "A". Tens of thousands also protested against the Allied decision in a number of large cities. Crowds broke through the guards to cry outside the British Consulate "We like the Allies but won't stand for underhand deals".

Thousands of telegrams arrived at the Yugoslav Secretariat of Foreign Affairs from organisations and public meetings demanding that the unjust decision of the British and American Governments should be brought before the United Nations.

RED UNION CALLS FOR DAY'S STRIKE

TRIESTE, Oct. 10, (UPI-AFP): The Communist Labour Trade Union Federation here yesterday decided on a 24-hour general strike to take place today.

The democratic non-Communist Unions, however, are not participating.

The Secretary of the Trieste Labour Exchange said that "a strike could take on an anti-Italian political significance", and that "the city could not celebrate the coming return to Italy by this kind of movement."

The General Council of Trade Unions of the Exchange hailed the decisions of the Allied Powers as "a first step towards partial fulfilment of the desires of the people of Trieste".

Belgrade Protest On Trieste Issue

BELGRADE, Oct. 9 (UPI-AFP): The Yugoslav Government has officially protested strongly today against the Anglo-American decision to hand over administration of Zone "A" of Trieste to Italy.

Naguib Ordered More Rest

CAIRO, Oct. 9 (UPI-AFP): President Naguib was allowed by his doctors to return today to Cairo.

But he has been ordered to take some days supplementary rest in the capital before resuming his duties, as he was physically exhausted by the amount of work that had been imposed on him during the past 15 months.

AMERICAN AID TO INDO-CHINA

SAIGON, Oct. 10 (UPI-AFP): The United States asked for no privileges in return for the military, and economic aid they were giving to France and the Associated States of Indo-China, said Donald R. Heath, U.S. Ambassador here yesterday. He said the U.S. aim was to support the combined forces of the French Union and those of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos and to assure them the means necessary to overcome the Communist Viet Minh enemy "who were nothing other than the advance party of Communist Peking and Moscow".

BHOODAN TARGET FIXED

RATNAGIRI, Oct. 10 (H.S.): The Maharashtra Bhoodan Yadna Samiti, at a meeting held here recently resolved to fulfil the target of one lakh acres of land set for Maharashtra, by April 1954.

It is learnt that a beginning woud be made in Ratnagiri District, and Bhoodan work would be greatly intensified in the coming three months. A training camp for Bhoodan workers is presently organised at Ratnagiri, where Mr. Appasaheb Patwardhan and Mr. Modak are looking after the training.

Red M.L.A. Arrested

SERAMPORE, Oct. 9 (UPI): Sri Monoranjan Hazara, MLA (Communist), was arrested by the Serampore police today in connection with the disturbances at Rampuria Cotton Mill on the night of October 6 last.

CHINA WANTS TRADE WITH JAPAN

PARIS, Oct. 10 (UPI-AFP): Chinese Communist Prime Minister, Chou En-lai yesterday urged the re-establishment of friendly diplomatic relations and trade between China and Japan, the Communist New China Agency reported.

Chou En-lai made his statement to visiting Professor Iuko Gyama, President of the Japanese Committee of Peace Partisans in Peking.

A thirteen member delegation sponsored by the All India Manufacturers Organisation left Bombay on Saturday morning by air for Japan and Far East. The delegation will study the latest Industrial developments and also possibilities of marketing Indian products in those parts. The delegation is headed by Mr. Murarji J. Vaidya (fourth from left).

NEW DEAL FOR N. E. FRONTIER

Big Programme For Tribals' Uplift

NEW DELHI, October 11.

A NEW deal for the tribes who inhabit the North East Frontier of India is envisaged in a scheme sanctioned by the Government of India which is now under process of implementation.

Under this, the adminstration of the North East Frontier Agency will be expanded with the object of building up an efficient machinery for carrying out development and nation building activities for the economic progress and social welfare of the tribes. The scheme will make full use of the tribal structure and traditions that help to maintain the social order among the tribes.

As a first step, 24 posts of Political Officers and Assistant Political Officers are to be filled immediately by selection from the existing Civil and Defence services as well as from outside. Suitable candidates from the NEFA will also be considered.

For the selection of subordinate services, a local board consisting of the Governor of Assam, a tribal member of the Assam Public Service Commission and a tribal expert is being formed. Suitable candidates from the tribal areas will be given special consideration.

The selected officers will be given a special course of practical training in one of the tribal areas. In addition, experts will instruct them on tribal administration, tribal customs, tribal problems, etc.

A senior officer is being selected as an Adviser to the Governor of Assam and will supervise the activities of the Political and Assistant Political Officers and other technical officers.

Bachelors will be preferred in view of the hardships and the arduous nature of work but married officers whose wives are also interested in welfare work will also be welcome. The selection is expected to be over before the end of this year and the officers should be at their posts by the new year.

COUNTRY OF MOUNTAINS AND FORESTS

This country of high mountains, forests, rivers and vast wildernesses, the North-East Frontier Agency comprises an area of 33,000 sq. miles with a population of about 6½ lakhs composed of about 12 different main tribes. In extent therefore it is larger than West Bengal. This area is inhabited by virile and highly developed tribes, was a partially or totally excluded area during the British regime.

The Government of free India gave these areas of the North-East Frontier Agency a special place in the Constitution. They are now administered by the Governor of Assam as the agent of the President of India and the Central Government through the Ministry of External Affairs exercise administrative control.

However, owing to other pressing problems the Government of India could not pay full attention to the problems of this area. This has now been remedied by the two visits paid by the Prime Minister to this area, followed by visits by administrative and other experts. As a result of a thorough study of the problems of this area and its peoples, it was realised that nation building activities could not be carried out effectively without proper administrative machinery. At the same time it was recognised that these citizens of India, because of their cultural and social background, should not be treated mechanically but with sympathy and understanding.

The nation-building activities envisaged will make full use of modern techniques but in such a way as not to injure the good customs and traditions of tribal life.

In the first place, the existing tribal structure will be utilised in the administrative set-up. Most of the tribes have Council of Elders which are utilised by the administration in settling their disputes and getting public support in constructional activities.

For the purpose of education, radio and cinema are to be utilised. A high powered transmitter is proposed to be set up at Gauhati to broadcast special programmes in the tribal languages.

LEADERSHIP

It is not proposed to thrust leadership from outside but rather to develop leadership from within the tribes.

In order to improve the standard of living, improved methods of agriculture, better seeds and implements are being distributed. Education will have a cottage industry bias and children will be taught handicrafts like basket making, weaving, leather work which can find a ready market in the plains.

With the development of communications and the spread of education among the tribes, their contact with the rest of India is bound to increase.

It is expected that as the tribes develop economically and benefit from the various development schemes, they will be in a position to take a more active part in the life of the Indian Republic culturally and in other ways. Natural leadership can be expected to emerge from among the tribes themselves. There will be many things that the rest of India could learn from these happy people of India's North-East Frontier as well as give.

Mahavidarbha But No Sanyukta Maharashtra

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Oct. 10.

'Status quo' for Mahavidarbha but in no case Sanyukta Maharashtra was the demand made at a meeting of prominent citizens held at the residence of Mr. Sadu Dandige last evening. Mr. Lala Jainarayan, Mayor of Nagpur Corporation, presided.

Dr. Bhavani Shanker Niyogi, retired Chief Justice, Nagpur. High Court and ex-Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur University said that the demand for states on linguistic basis would lead to the disintegration of the country. He opined that it was not necessary to have one state of all-Marathi speaking people. The Mayor of the Nagpur Municipality said he was deadly against formation of Sanyukta Maharashtra and he preferred 'status quo' but if it came to the worst he would welcome formation of Mahavidarbha.

Mr. Bhaurao Pandit emphasised that the agreement consisted of partnership which meant disagreement, quarrels and differences. He said Nagpur culture was different from Poona culture and never the twins could meet. He complained the Wain Ganga project had to be abandoned after spending sixteen lakhs because of Maharashtra's opposition.

Nonagenarian Takes Spade

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 10: With a stroke of spade a 97-year-old villager inaugurated in the village of Wadsar, Third Community Development Block of Kalol Taluka in Mehsana Community Development area, by starting construction of one and half mile long approach road to connect village with Ahmedabad-Wadsar Road on Gandhi Jayanti Day. Three hundred and fifty men and women with pickaxes and shovels started with the old man digging of earth and by the end of the day they completed earth work costing about Rs. 9,000. Villagers are toiling day and night and are expecting to complete road work by end of this week. The road when completed would link the village with Ahmedabad and would enable the State Transport to ply buses regularly and pilgrims visiting Jain temples of Sherisa would benefit by having a shorter route for pilgrimage. The taluka town of Kalol also would be connected with Ahmedabad when the road work is completed.

SECUNDERABAD: The Pradesh Congress Election Committee has recommended to the Central Parliamentary Board Mr. V. Narayana Reddy, a High Court vakil of Wanaparty, for nomination as Congress candidate to run the bye-election to the State Assembly from the Wanaparty Constituency caused by the death of Mr. S. Pratap Reddy (Congress), it is learnt.

PUBLIC NOTICES

WESTERN RAILWAY

SUBURBAN SERVICES

OWING TO URGENT ENGINEERING WORKS on the BRIDGES between BHAYANDAR and BASSEIN ROAD, up and down Virar locals between 13-30 and 17-00 hours on the dates mentioned below will run 10 to 15 minutes late:

12th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 26th, 28th & 30th October and 2nd, 4th, & 9th November 1953.

Every endeavour will be made to minimise the detention and run services to time. Services south of Borivli will remain unaffected.

(7175)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Asoe Shud 3, 2009.
Muslim: Safar 2, 1373.
Parsi: Ardibehesht 10, 1323.
Sunrise 6-31 a.m.
Sunset 6-19 p.m.
Hightide 01-36, 13-14.
Lowtide 07-22, 19-18.

Today's Engagements

THE HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY: Silver Jubilee Celebration under the presidentship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of India. Shraddhanand Anath Mahilashram, King's Circle, 9-0 a.m.

THE ANJUMANE-I-TARAQI-E-URDU: Public meeting: Pandit Sunderlal will speak on question of Urdu; Begmohamad Park, Mohamedally Road; 9-30 p.m.

SHRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Yogiraj Umeshchandraji will speak on Religion; 27, Vincent Square No. 2; 10-0 a.m.

SHRI VAMAN GANESH HARCHEKAR SAMITI: Mr. Bhausaheb Hire to preside: Vanmali Hall, Dadar; 6-0 p.m.

KALUBHAI BASIA RECEPTION: Mr. S. K. Patil will preside: People's Jinnah Hall, 6-0 p.m.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE: INAUGURATION OF LABOUR COURSE FOR WORKMEN: Mr. Shantilal Shah, Minister for Health and Labour will preside and Prof. W. A. Robson will deliver inaugural address.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION: Mr. Bir Bhadra Partap Singh will speak on 'Student Movement' in Uttar Pradesh. Neelum Manzil, Lamington Road, 5-30 p.m.

NATIONAL CONGRESS (GOA): Mr. Peter Alwares will speak on the policy of the Organisation, St. Anne's School, Dabul, 6-0 p.m.

KARNATAK KIRTI KENDRA: Dasa Mahostava under the presidentship of Mr. M. B. Honavar, B. D. D. Chawl No. 30. Worli, 9-0 p.m.

GREATER BOMBAY LAUNDRY EMPLOYEES UNION: General Body meeting Municipal Garden at Foras Road, 5-0 p.m.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram in English on: "Similarity and Difference between God and Man" at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain. Public lecture followed by question and answers on "The Greatest of all Wars. (In celebration of Dassera)" at 6-15 p.m.

Rupayatan Dance Recital

'Rupayatan', the popular dance and music academy is celebrating its 13th anniversary at the Jai Hind College by a dance recital at 6 p.m. The programme will consist of a variety of Indian Classical and Folk dances and a dance-drama entitled "Devayani-Sharmishta."

'Rupayatan' is a non-profit earning institution run by a group of enthusiastic people with the idea of promotion, encouragement and popularisation of Indian Classical dance and music. Instructions are given in Classical dances like Kathakali, Bharata-Natyam and Manipuri and also in Hindustani classical vocal music, sitar and tabla under expert teachers.

SALES TAX BILL

Individual Views Invited

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, has invited suggestions from individuals in connection with New Sales Tax Bill of the Bombay Government.

Those who are interested in forwarding their suggestions are requested to contact the above address after 5-30 p.m. in the next week.

Foundation For New College Laid

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Education and Law, Bombay, complained here today that the problem of education in the State was getting more and more difficult day by day.

The Minister was laying the foundation stone of the new building for the new arts and science college of the Hyderabad (Sind) National Collegiate Board, at Backbay Reclamation this evening.

Mr. Desai stated that there was a great desire on the part of students for higher education in arts, science, medicine, commerce and engineering. But unfortunately for want of adequate facilities a large number of them would not get the necessary admission. It was for this reason that he was anxious to see more institutions of this kind coming up in the city so as to accommodate a larger number of students.

The Minister congratulated the members of the Board on their new venture and hoped that it would turn out to be a model institution of its kind.

As announced by Mr. H. G. Advani, President of the Board, the college which is for the present housed in a building at Bandra will be named after the late Mr. Kishenchand Chellaram, a multi-millionaire, who had helped the college with donations, after it was shifted from Sind to Bombay during the stormy days of the partition of the country.

LONDON, Oct. 10 (UPI-AFP): The second Canberra piloted by Squadron Leader Raw of the Australian Air Force landed at Christchurch at 18-27 hours GMT it was learnt here.

Central Advisory Council Of Industries Meeting

NEW DELHI, October 10.

THE fourth meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industries constituted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951, will be held in New Delhi on October 12, 1953 under the chairmanship of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister for Commerce and Industry.

The Council will consider among other things the report of the sub-committee that reviews the work of licensing of industries, the report of the panel constituted under the Industries Act for investigation into the affairs of some sugar mills in U.P., the framing of rules to make clearer certain expressions in the Indian Industries Act, foreign participation in industry, survey of idle capacity in the engineering industries, finance for rehabilitation and development of industries in India and facilities for training in business management and industrial administration.

The Committee appointed by the Government for making a preliminary survey of the spare capacity in the country in the engineering industries under the chairmanship of Mr. S. Moolgaokar, has drawn up its terms of reference which include an assessment of the possibilities of producing in indigenous factories, goods that are at present being imported, finding out methods of utilising effectively idle capacity at reasonable cost, and the achievement of co-ordination between different manufacturing units..

The Committee on training in business management and industrial administration is tentatively of the view that training should be confined to those persons who choose to be trained for a business career or to occupy posts in public utilities and in industries run by Government. It feels the specialised training should be confined to a limited number of persons to ensure high quality training. A limit of 20 persons has been recommended as a maximum for a single training centre.

Indian Mission To Canada

At the suggestion of the members of the Canadian Agricultural and Co-operation Mission which visited India earlier this year, the Government of Canada has invited the Indian Government to send a co-operative Mission to Canada to study the formation and management of credit societies, co-operative marketing of agricultural products for small communities, fisheries, etc.

The Government of India have accepted the invitation and decided to send a four-man Mission to Canada. The Mission will consist of Mr. M. R. Bhide, Vice-President, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Additional Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture as leader and the following members:

1. Mr. D. A. Shah, Principal Co-operative Training Institute, Poona,
2. Mr. Shyam Bharose, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bhopal, and
3. Mr. R. Bhardwaj, Jt. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Uttar Pradesh.

The Canadian Government will pay the travelling expenses of the members of the Mission from India to Canada and back, and travelling and living expenses in Canada.

HOME GUARD MURDERED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. D. K. Chitruk, a prominent worker of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh and a Home Guard, was brutally murdered last night. Mr. Chitruk who was residing at Vaniki Chawl, DeLisle Road, was lured to a lonely spot near his house by two unknown persons and was stabbed several times with knives.

He died on the spot.

Mr. Chitruk was a prominent Congress worker of Satara and had gone underground during the 1952 movement. Later he came to Bombay and joined the Mill Mazdoor Sangh. He was 30 years old.

The motive behind the murder is being investigated by the De Lisle Road Police, who are reported to have interrogated some persons but no arrests have been made yet.

Niece's Charge Fails

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Found not guilty of the charge of wrongful restraint brought against him by his niece, S. B. Vagal was ordered to be acquitted by Mr. M. Nasrullah, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court. Mr. Vagal's son and nephew, who were co-accused with him on a charge of abetment of the offence, were also ordered to be acquitted.

Industrial Dispute

The industrial dispute between the Caltex (India) Limited, Bombay and its workmen in the depots at Poona, Sholapur and Nasik Road, in regard to payment of bonus to the workers, has been referred by the Government of Bombay to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri S. H. Naik for adjudication.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY

243 Metres.

07-00 Mangal prabhat, 07-40 Programme, 07-45 N Jaikisondas, G songs, 08-15 N L Ranade, vocal, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 Radio orch., 12-00 Leela Purandhare, vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 Pushpalata Kulkarni, violin, 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 N L Ranade, vocal, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 N Jaikisondas, vocal, 18-30 Leela Purandhare, vocal, 19-00 Pushpalata Kulkarni, violin, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-15 S B Shastri, vocal, 20-45 N Jaikisondas, G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Cameo, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Concerto hour.

VARIATIONS 353 Metres.

08-00 AIR artist, sitar, 08-45 N L Ranade, M songs, 12-15 G R Behrebuwa, vocal, 13-00 N L Ranade, M songs, 13-50 T Kapoor, H songs, 13-50 S B Shastri, vocal.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-20 R M Satam party, songs, 19-30 T Kapoor, H songs, 20-30 H talk 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 Leela Purandhare, vocal, 21-30 Pushpalata Kulkarni, violin, 22-00 G R Bherebuwa, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 312m.—07-30 K C Dey, 07-45 G garba, 08-15 B Marathe tabla, 8-30 S Chimanlal, ramkali, 09-00 Master M Marwadi, vocal, 09-15 Delhi recital, 10-00 For children, G, 12-30 G songs, 12-45 Master M Marwadi, music, 13-10 B Marathe, tabla, 18-00 G garba, 18-10 Master Marwadi, vocal, 18-20 B Mehta, G geets, 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Mixed songs, (Ahm.), 18-30 For rural listeners (Ahm.), 19-00 B Marathe, tabla, 19-15 B Mehta, G geets, 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet kunj (Baroda), 20-15 S Chimanlal, bihag, 20-30 Choice, 21-15 B Mehta, Vyas' geets, 21-30 K Manek. 'Khuda hafeez'. G play.

POONA

375m.—07-00 M L Nadkarni, music, 07-15 Programme, 07-20 M songs, 07-30 M L Nadkarni, vocal, 08-15 Leelavati Raibaghkar, jaltarang 08-45 Mangala Apte, vocal, 18-00 Violin, 18-10 V Kale, vocal 18-20 For villages, M, 18-50 Locals, 19-00 Leelavati Raibaghkar, jaltarang, 20-15 V Kale, music, 20-30 Mangala Apte, vocal, 21-15 M L Nadkarni, vocal.

RADIO CEYLON

19 and 41m.—7-00 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-15 Records at Random, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestra, 8-00 Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Make Mine Music, 9-00 Choice of People.

25 and 49m.—6-00 p.m. Familiar Favourites, 6-15 Home News, 6-30 BBC News and News Talk, 6-45 I hear Southland Singing, 7-00 Swing and Sway with Kaye, 7-15 Musical Flashback, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Ovaltine Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tour, 9-00 Hour of Charm, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Musicale, 10-45 Eventide Echoes.

Morning—Hindi: 31m.—7-00 to 9-00 a.m. Music.

Evening—Hindi: 41m. — 7-00/7-45 Music, 7-45 Lipton Show, 8-00 Binaca Geet Mala, 09-30 to 10-00 p.m. Gospel Hour.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:— 15-30 Boyd Neel String orch., 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-00 Eng mag., 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 Mr. Music!, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In Town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Much-binding.

EASTERN SERVICE:— 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-05 Science, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Health and hygiene, 20-35 Mail bag.

NAVY DAY MESSAGE

On Sunday, October 11, at 8-30 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a special Navy Day message by Rear Admiral N. V. Dickinson on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

President's Speeches On Radio

BOMBAY, Saturday: On Sunday, October 11, the All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a radio report based on the recordings made of the speeches delivered by the President and Dr. M. R. Jayakar earlier in the day at the Shraddhanand Anath Mahila Ashram. The report will be put over in the programme for women in Gujarati at 12-15 hours.

The speech made by the President at the function organised by the Thana District Development Board at Powai will be the subject of radio report being broadcast the same day in the programme for the villages in Marathi and Kannada at 6-20, and 6-50 p.m. respectively on 13.53 and 41 and 44 metres.

Later, the same day radio report in Hindi based on the recordings made of the speeches by the President and the Chief Minister of Bombay at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall at the function to be held under the auspices of the Hindustani Prachar Sabha will be broadcast at 9-30 p.m. on 353 and 61.98 metres.

Reasons For Night Closure Of Edible Houses

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The position regarding licensing of hotels and restaurants in Greater Bombay has been misunderstood or misrepresented recently, It has been urged that by the early closure of hotels at 11 p.m., instead of at midnight, there would be great inconvenience caused to the industrial workers, travellers and others and the closure would also result in a large volume of unemployment.

The number of places of public entertainment open beyond 11 p.m. was only 111 and the number is not so large as 2,000, as was indicated in some quarters. The closure by one hour should ordinarily make no difference from the point of view of shifts of working and the number of persons employed. As regards inconvenience to industrial workers, travellers and others, the position is that railway stalls, State Transport canteens, canteens at the wharf and the restaurant at Santa Cruz Airport had all been allowed to continue for the same hours. Large residential establishments like the Taj and others are also granted licences upto 12 midnight as before.

As regards industrial workers, the position is that large industrial establishments employing more than 250 persons are required by law to maintain canteens for their workers. Accordingly, 124 factories are required to actually maintain such canteens and 91 out of such factories run night shifts. There are 16 other factories which are maintaining canteens, though not required to do so under the law. Workers on night shifts are, therefore, able to take advantage of the canteens which are allowed to be kept open.

When licences came up for renewal in March 1953 for the period from April 1, 1953 to March 31, 1954, all the 111 establishments were given full six months' notice, that with effect from October 1, 1953, the closing hour would be advanced to 11 p.m. The change in the hour of closing was not, therefore, effected without sufficiently long notice. The hotel-owners did not, however, move in the matter until August.

It has now been found that as the fee for licences was levied as prescribed for places allowed to remain open till midnight, it may not be legally correct to prescribe an earlier closing hour for a part of the year. Accordingly, the Commissioner of Police has informed the licensees concerned that they may keep open till midnight as before, under the licences issued to them.

Alleged Cheating

MAN BAILED OUT

For alleged cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 4,500, Abdul Hafiz Ahmed Sheriff was arrested by the General Branch, CID, on Friday night.

According to the police, the accused who is a resident of Poona, had induced a couple, with whom he had become acquainted at the Poona Race Course, to part with a sum of Rs. 3,000 for the purpose of purchasing gold from Goa and selling it in the Bombay market at double the price. It was alleged that the couple were promised a handsome profit out of this transaction.

Nothing, however, happened and the couple at last came to Bombay in search of the accused. In continuation of the same transaction the latter made a further demand of Rs. 1,500 on the complainant and his wife. Police who were informed lay a trap and the accused was ultimately arrested while accepting the money.

The police had offered a bail of Rs. 10,000 to the accused, who being unable to furnish such a huge amount, was put into custody for the night.

This morning he was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. K. J. Khambatta, at Esplanade Court, who ordered him to be released on a bail of Rs. 3,000 only, pending further inquiries.

MOHUN BAGAN SWEPT OUT OF ROVERS CUP

Moghals Surprise Hindustan Aircraft

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BANGALORE Muslims swept Mohun Bagan of Calcutta off their feet before a crowd of well over 10,000 spectators to win by the odd goal in three this evening at the Cooperage in the quarter-final round of the Rovers Cup Football tournament; while earlier Delhi Moghals scored an identical victory over Hindustan Aircraft of Bangalore.

The match was thrilling to the final whistle with fast moves. Bangalore's performance was a treat to watch because their short passing moves and positional play completely outplayed the Mohun Bagan defence, especially in the second session; the first period being well balanced.

It is difficult to single out any particular for mention in the Bangalore outfit because man for man they were superior and they played a grand game.

Bangalore adopted short passing tactics and their good understanding enabled them to keep up pressure on the Bengal goal. But their shooting was rather feeble and erratic. Varadraj in Bengal's goal gave a National display. Had the Bangalore forwards attempted to shoot from close range, they could have turned the tables.

Bengal defended well. Manna towered as usual, while centre-half Sarbadhikary distributed and intercepted well. The Bengal attack was concentrated on the left wing and the forwards did little to combine well. Left-winger Banerjee was the only hardworking man.

Bangalore Muslims stormed early but gradually Mohun Bagan attacked and had two corners forced. Guha Thakurta tested the Bangalore custodian, but he was safe.

In the seventh minute Bangalore's forwards were working effectively keeping the Bengal custodian and defence on their toes. Left winger Wari sent across a beautiful centre, but right winger Perumal failed with an open chance.

Three minutes later, Raman, Bengal's centre-forward netted for his side after S. Banerjee sent in a beautiful goalmouth centre.

Bangalore had every opportunity to nullify the score, but their forwards seemed erratic in goal-area. Perumal's centre was easily collected by Varadraj. Again, he himself sent in an angular shot, but Varadraj collected it easily.

Bengal's goal had two narrow escapes before the breather. Perumal centred, but the half pushed it out for a corner and the resultant flag-kick saw Varadraj beaten, but left inner Pushparaj headed over the cross bar from a feeble attempt first made by Anthony. A free-kick outside the box was also wasted when Sameullah shot over. The kick was awarded against R. Sen handling the ball.

Kuppuswami, the Bangalore custodian saved a low ground shot from R. Bose's feet in the second minute after the breather.

Perumal scored a sensational suspense goal in fifth minute after resumption when right inner Mohan pushed the ball forward to Anthony, who rushed in to push to goal, but the ball was deflected to Perumal who tapped it into an empty goal.

Bangalore had Mohun Bagan's defence wrapped in knots with their splendid short passing moves. Perumal's beautiful goalmouth centre two minutes later, saw Anthony head wide with only the goalie to beat.

Bangalore wingers were now playing well. Wari centred to goalmouth in the fifteenth minute, but the ball was deflected away rather dangerously. Perumal centred across goalmouth, but Bangalore's forwards lagged behind. However, left outer Wari dribbled and when about to centre a defender pushed the ball for a corner, which Varadraj saved.

Three minutes before the end, Bangalore Muslims sealed Mohun Bagan's fate when centre-forward Anthony scored from a well combined effort on the part of the two inners. Varadraj was left helpless. A thunderous applause greeted Bangalore's well deserved success.

Bangalore almost scored again when from a free kick in their own area they worked their way to Bengal's goal and centre forward Anthony's shot went wide after drawing the goalie cut.

The teams were:

BANGALORE MUSLIMS: Kuppuswamy; Dhan Singh, Muthu; Thammiah, Sameullah, Kempiah; Perumal, Mohan, Anthony, Pushparaj, Wari.

MOHUN BAGAN (CALCUTTA): Varadraj; S. Guha, Manna; Sen, Sarbadhikary, S. Mukherjee, R. Dass, Guha Thakurta, Raman, R. Bose, S. Banerjee.

Referee: C. S. A. Swami.

Delhi Moghals scored a surprising two goals to one victory over Hindustan Aircraft of Bangalore to enter the quarter-final of the Rovers Cup where they meet Mahommedan Sporting.

Hindustan Aircraft took about ten minutes to settle down, but that was due to their wing halves neglecting the Delhi wingers. Then, the Aircraftmen found their feet and opened out the game with some good work by the wingers. However, Delhi's custodian saved almost anything and everything. It was his day of glory!

Delhi made the mistake of keeping too close in and allowing the Bangalore defenders to pounce upon them. They wasted the few chances that came their way due to undue delay. They played much better in the second period and converted whenever opportunity arose. The second session was well balanced.

Though the Aircraftmen were fewer times in the Moghals goal, they tested the Delhi custodian twice; once, through centre forward Loganathan and then through Jaganath.

Delhi had the better of the exchanges for the first ten minutes and their left winger Roshanlal was doing some splendid work. However, the Bangalore custodian was never tested.

In the seventeenth minute Dharam Vir, the right winger of Delhi Moghals had the goal at his mercy with only the goalkeeper to beat from close in, but he delayed; the pass came across goalmouth from left inner Balan Singh.

Jaganath, Hindustan's left winger, took a long angular shot at goal, but the ball hit the crossbar and rebounded into play to be pushed out for a corner, which proved abortive. Another accurate cutter by Appaiah saw the Delhi custodian save beautifully.

Delhi Moghals played much better in the second session making good use of their right winger Dharam Vir. One capital centre by him in the tenth minute saw Roshan, the left winger head to the top of the net.

Delhi's goal was now under pressure with the Aircraftmen bringing Ganesh, their half into the attack. In the twentieth minute of this half, they earned the equalizer when Basheer converted a rebound following a corner kick.

Delhi, however, repayed the compliment when their right inner Gulzarilal headed in a corner kick five minutes before the end to put his side in the lead again.

The teams were:—

DELHI MOGHALS: Ghosh, Gaynor, Chiranjit Lal; Nand Kishore, K. Lal, G. Lal; Dharam Vir, Gulzari, Chamanlal, Balam Singh, Roshan.

HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT (Bangalore): Krishnappa; Yesu Dass (Sr.), Munithuni, Ganesh, Basheer; Yesu Dass (Jr.); Appaiah, Thangaraj, Loganathan, Bernard, Jaganath.

Referee: N. K. Utchil.

India Trounced By Ireland

FOLKESTONE, October 10 (NAFEN): India, without her Captain Betty Cathick, once again faced a disaster when they lost 1-7 to Ireland in the International Women's Hockey Tournament at Folkestone today.

Yvonne Smith scored India's solitary goal. Had she been supported by her wingers, she might have done better and saved the day because she proved few goalkeepers could have resisted her shots.

The score does not reflect the run of the game which was hard fought and at times it appeared India were very much "on the top" but the goals just did not come. It could have been anybody's game and India, therefore, need not feel too despondent.

India felt the absence of Betty Cathick and her presence on the field might have made a vast difference to the result.

LONDON, Oct. 9: The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, and the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru, have exchanged personal messages regarding the POWs issue in Korea.

Reserve Bank Hold Y.O.U. To A Draw

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Youths' Own Union shared the points with the Reserve Bank of India when the two met in an eleven-board double round Chess match in the first round at the Reserve Bank premises this evening.

P. K. Kanga and F. K. Kanga on the top boards scored over P. N. T. Chari and K. V. R. Avadhani of the Reserve Bank respectively. The game between Dr. T. D. Hathiram and M. C. Shrivastava was well-contested and in the end-game Shrivastava got the better of Doctor Hathiram.

The results with the Y.O.U. first:—

P. K. Kanga 1, P. N. T. Chari 0; F. K. Kanga 1, K. V. R. Avadhani 0; N. J. Sanjana 1, V. M. Apte 0; T. D. Hathiram 0, M. C. Shrivastava 1; H. Madan 1, R. R. Kalke 0; P. F. Khory 1/2, B. S. Balskrishna 1/2; D. N. Tata 1, R. D. Pusalkar 0; K. N. Tata 0, N. H. Dotiwala 1; F. J. Mobedjina 0, T. S. Paduwal 1; M. N. Tamboli 0, Y. N. Sharma 1; N. B. Boga 0, K. C. Bhargawa 1.

Mohun Bagan were beaten by the odd goal in three by Bangalore Muslims in the Rovers Cup Football quarter-final on Saturday evening. Picture shows Sarbadhikary of Mohun Bagan attempting to clear, while Anthony cuts in before the goalkeeper.

Kores Third In Second Division

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A solitary goal scored in the twentieth minute of the second half, enabled Kores to be the third on the league table with fifteen points collected from the nine matches played by them, after defeating India Culture League 'B' in the second division of the Harwood Football League at the St. Xavier's Gymkhana ground, at Parel on Saturday.

I.C.L. enjoyed the full liberty of the field but the scoring was denied by the backs and the goalkeeper, as Kores had the confidence of easily defeating a much weaker team. However, I. C. L. showed good defence in the second half but the goalkeeper was beaten by outside-right O. Rodrique who was put in possession by the outside-left V. Pinto in the last fifth minute. J. Balu and V. Pinto of Kores failed to increase the lead by shooting wide.

Don Bosco and St. Mary's entered the final of the Ahmed Sailor Cup Football Tournament. Don Bosco found a stiff side in St. Xavier's and led by a single goal at half time. When the defence failed in the second half, they netted four times more. Archie Gabriel (2), A. Fernandes, Mariano Pereira and L. Corriea were the scorers. St. Xavier's failed to reply.

Later, St. Mary's beat St. Stanislaus 'A' by two goals to one after leading by a goal at the interval, through H. Abraham, who surprised the goalkeeper as the left-back failed. The rivals equalised three minutes after the resumption through a corner kick being headed in by J. Coutinho. F. Fernandes scored the decider a little before the end.

Salome Night A Success

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The 'Salome Night' organised by Columbia Pictures at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday night proved to be a gala success.

The dance of the Seven Veils compered by Pete D'Mello was enterprising, but amateurish. The Salome dance was won by Mr. Kali Mody and his beautiful partner, while Miss G. Guzdar and Dr. Abner, won the 'Salome Consequences' prizes.

Today's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

4-00 p.m. ICL vs. Bombay Schools; 5-15 p.m. Hyderabad Police vs. Cawnpore District (Rovers Cup).

St. Xavier's, Parel.

3-15 p.m. Caltex vs Lever S. C. (Div. III); 4-15 p.m. St. Xavier's 'A' vs Khandoba Vijay (Div. II, Harwood League).

CRICKET

Brabourne Stadium:

10-45 a.m. Cricket Club of India vs. Silver Jubilee Overseas Cricket team (2nd day).

WARI BEATEN IN SEMI-FINAL

D. C. M. Soccer Tournament

NEW DELHI, Oct. 10 (UPI): E.I.R. Accounts, Calcutta, defeated the Wari A. C. Calcutta, in their semi-final match of the Delhi Cloth Mills Football tournament by a solitary goal here today. Earlier the two teams had played a drawn match, each side scoring once.

The E.I.R. will meet Aryan Gymkhana of Bangalore in the final of the tournament on Sunday, October 11.

Personal

BOMBAY MINISTERS

Shri M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Public Works, has cancelled his tour of the Dharwar District for which he was to leave Bombay on October 11.

SHRI B. D. JATTI

Shri B. D. Jatti, Deputy Minister for Public Health, will leave Bombay for Mudhol (Bijapur District) on October 11. He will reach Mudhol on October 12 and proceed to Mudebihal via Bagalkot the same day. He will reach Almatti on October 13 and leave that place for Bombay the same day, arriving in Bombay on the morning of October 14.

Ramchand (61) And Rusi Modi (47) In Valuable Stand

CCI 219 FOR SEVEN AGAINST VISITORS

By Our Cricket Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE bright fourth-wicket stand between Ramchand and Rusi Modi which yielded 85 runs, was mainly responsible for the Cricket Club of India's partial recovery after the side had three early wickets this morning on the first day of their three-day match with the Silver Jubilee Overseas Cricket Team in the opening match of the visitors' tour of India. The home team had Apte, Mantri and Patankar in the pre-lunch period with only 38 runs on board.

Rusi Modi

SCORE BOARD

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA
(1st Innings)

M L Apte b Berry	10
C T Patankar b Loxton	6
M K Mantri b Berry	11
G S Ramchand c Fletcher b Ramadhin	61
R S Modi c Barnett b Ramadhin	47
K M Rungta c Subba Row b Berry	25
N J Contractor c Emmett b Loxton	26
Vinoo Mankad batting	13
A H Desai batting	6
Aby Abraham, H E Reshamwala to bat.	
Extras	13
Total (for 7 wkts.)	219

Fall of wickets: 1-19, 2-33; 3-38; 4-123; 5-161; 6-181; 7-209.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
P J Loader	9	4	11	0
S J E Loxton	13	4	38	2
F M Worrell	8	2	17	0
S Ramadhin	17	6	42	2
R Berry	24	11	30	3
D Barrick	12	3	47	0
R Subba Row	7	1	20	0

The Ramchand-Modi partnership had carried the score to 123 before the former left with a splendid 61, the highest score of the day. Ramchand was particularly severe on the Commonwealth bowlers after lunch when he added 41 runs to his 20 before the break in an hour's time. This when compared to the addition of only 53 runs in the post-lunch play clearly shows that he monopolised the bowling, treating it with scant respect. Modi on the other hand was content to carry on patiently and his laborious effort yielded 47 runs.

The "colts", Nari Contractor and Kishan Rungta both fared very well although the latter started very shakily. Left-handed Contractor batted in the stylish manner which is typical of a left-handed batsman and had five hits to the boundary in his 26. Rungta, who was making his "debut" in first class cricket scored 25 runs.

The visitors' bowling with the exception of Bob Berry's deadly early morning spell, when he dismissed Apte and Mantri in three overs for only one run, was nothing extraordinary, and the slow rate of run-getting definitely flattered the bowlers. But it was Loxton, the Australian fast bowler, who impressed with his fine speed and length. Barnett, who had kept wickets for Australia in 1938 against England under Bradman, though out of practice showed definite glimpses of his past form.

The teams are:—

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA: M. K. Mantri (capt.) R. S. Modi, Vinoo Mankad, G. S. Ramchand, M. L. Apte, Aby Abraham, N. J. Contractor, A. H. Desai, C. T. Patankar, K. M. Rungta and H. E. Reshamwala. Twelfth man: V. D. Kapadia.

SILVER JUBILEE OVERSEAS CRICKET TEAM: B. A. Barnett (capt.), G. M. Emmett, D. Barrick, D. G. Fletcher, R. Berry, F. M. Worrell, S. Ramadhin, S. J. Loxton, R. Subba Row, Ken Meuleman and P. J. Loader. Twelfth man: J. McConnon.

Umpires: J. R. Patel and S. V. Gangoli.

Barely a couple of hundred spectators were present when Mantri and Barnett went out for the toss. Lala Amarnath had not put in an appearance and Mantri included Hussein Reshamwala in the Cricket Club of India. Mantri beat the visiting captain. Barnett in the spin of the coin.

Madhav Apte, the test opener and C. T. Patankar opened the home team's innings.

Surrey's understudy to Alec Bedser, Peter Loader and Sam Loxton who opened the visitors' bowling sent down their first overs as maidens Apte opened his account with a single off the medium-paced Loader and later a late cut off the medium-fast Loxton brought him three runs. Loader gave place to Worrell after the Australian had bowled three overs for two runs. Off the last ball of Worrell's opening over. Patankar opened his account with a cover-drive for three and sent up ten of the innings after twenty minutes of play

DOUBLE CHANGE

A double change was completed when Barnett entrusted the ball to Ramadhin on the other end vice Loxton, who also had bowled three overs. Three overs by Worrell and he was replaced by Bob Berry, the Lancashire left-hander, and with the his first ball in India he got a wicket, felling Madhav's middle stump.

The home team's first wicket fell after the innings had been in progress for a little over half an hour. Apte had contributed ten runs (19-1-10).

MANTRI JOINS

Mantri, the CCI skipper came out to join Patankar, who was three at the time, and quickly got off the mark with a brace off Berry's last ball of the over. Mantri was rather severe on Ramadhin, sending him for successive fours. But he did not survive long after that, being clean-bowled by Berry when he crossed over.

Mantri had contirbuted a fast eleven, including two fours in a stay of fifteen minutes (33-2-11).

Berry had taken two wickets for two runs in his first three overs. Ramchand who joined Patankar, played out the remainder of the over. Patankar was still batting with three runs to his credit, the same when Apte left. Loader was brought back, this time from the club end to replace Ramadhin. East Stand had started filling up and about five hundred spectators were present one hour after the start of play.

Patankar, who had been patiently for over an hour, fell a victim to Loxton's fast one. when at 38 he had his wicket shattered. Loxton had been brought on for his second spell and with the second ball broke the partnership (38-3-6).

Rusi Modi stepped out to join Ramchand, who was only three at the time. Desmond Barrick, the Northants slow bowler came on in place of Loader. Barrick, a leg-break bowler, who bowls a googly often, started with a maiden over. Modi survived a very confident appeal for leg before from Loxton, who was sending them very fast. A little later the newcomer snicked him for a four through the slips.

The fifty of the home team came on board with Ramchand placing the fast bowler to cover for a single. The first fifty had taken 98 minutes. Both Modi and Ramchand were both seven each at this stage.

Fifteen minutes before the lunch break, Subba Row, the Cambridge University and Surrey bowler was brought on for the first time, Barrick making way for him

Berry was brought in Barrick's place from the club end. and when the teams adjourned for lunch. the CCI side were batting with 70 runs for the loss of three wickets. Ramchand and Modi batting with 20 and 14

AFTER LUNCH

Play after lunch was more on sedate lines, Ramchand and Modi resuming to Worrell and fifteen minutes after the break, Ramchand opend out and hit Worrell for two fours in one over. A little later Ramchand had his wicket shattered off a no-ball. Ramchand was aggressive and did not spare even Berry, hitting him for a beautiful four to long-on

Loxton, who replaced Berry fared no better treatment from Ramchand, who obtained two quick fours, one a pull and the other an extra-cover drive. Ramchand sent up 100 of the innings after the home team had been occupying the crease for 180 minutes In the last half an hour a rate of a run a minute was maintained. Ramchand was batting with 45 at the time. A glance for a single off Loxton, Ramchand sent up his fifty a few minutes later. This had been the result of 92 minutes of batting, with nine fours included in it. In the meantime Modi had been batting with very great restraint much to the annoyance of the crowd. At 61 Ramchand got life, being dropped by Emmet at short mid-wicket off Ramadhin.

The first hour's play after lunch added 53 runs to the CCI total, 41 out of these came from Ramchand's bat. Ramchand did not survive long after that, being caught by Fletcher off Ramadhin at deep extra cover. Ramchand and Modi had added 85 runs for the fourth wicket (123-4-61).

Kishan Rungta, a promising colt, filled the breach to join Modi, who had scored 24 in the meantime. The youngster was a little uncomfortable in the beginning, but soon settled down to some batting. His first ten runs had two boundary hits in it.

MODI AND RUNGTA

One hundred and fifty went up after the innings had lasted for 205 minutes, Modi's score being 37. Barrick, the Northamptonshire leg break bowler, was very severely treated by both Modi and Rungta, being sent for three quick fours, two by Modi and one by Rungta.

Rungta was sent back with a splendid catch by Subba Row, who threw himself full length for the catch at silly mid-off. Rungta had been batting for half an hour, during which time he scored 25 runs, including four fours (161-5-25).

Nari Contractor, who last year created a world record by scoring a century in each innings of his first appearance in first class cricket against Baroda in the Ranji Trophy, now joined Modi, who had been batting with 37.

The pair played out time before the tea break, when the score was 181 for five wickets with Modi 47 and Contractor 10.

Off the very first ball after resumption, Modi's career at the wicket ended. A painstaking knock of two hours and forty minutes, had helped the home team recover partially from a bad start. He was caught at the wicket off Ramadhin (181-6-47). Modi, who had batted laboriously, had hit the ball to the boundary on five occasions.

Test all-rounder Vinoo Mankad took Modi's place at the crease. Left-hander Nari Contractor, with a swipe to the mid-wicket for a four off Ramadhin, sent up 200 of the CCI innings after the side had been batting for 262 minutes. This was Contractor's third successive scoring stroke that had reached the boundary. He was at the time 22, with 16 of them in fours.

The new ball was taken immediately after with the score at 204. Loader, the Surrey speed merchant and Loxton were entrusted with it, the latter from the north end.

In attempting to pull Loxton to leg, Contractor mistimed the score and skied the Australian bowler at gully where Emmett made no mistake (209-7-26). Contractor had batted in the typical lefthander's manner, with most of the scoring strokes on the leg. He stayed at the wicket for a hundred minutes during which time he had hit the visiting bowlers five times to the boundary.

Avinash Desai joined Vinoo Mankad, who was 12 at the time. Worrell came on in place of Loxton with five minutes for drawing for stumps. When the first day's play ended, the Cricket Club of India had scored 219 runs for the loss of seven wickets, Vinoo Mankad and Avinash Desai together with 13 and 6 respectively.

G. S. Ramchand

MYSORE GETS CHEAP GRAINS

BANGALORE, Oct. 10 (UPI):—The Government of Mysore have secured from the Government of India 20,000 tons of imported wheat at concessional rate of Rs. 14 per maund subject to certain conditions that the wheat would be sold to poor classes in the scarcity areas at the same rate of Rs. 14 per maund. All indicated charges would be borne by State Government.

"EXPLANATIONS" TO START SOON

(Continued from Page I)

chief of the U. N. Command repatriation group holds the view that all the P.O.Ws. are non-Communists and as such require no benefit of interviews and explanations before the N.N.R.C. secretariat. Evidently others are not prepared to accept such a sweeping generalisation about the classification of the P.O.Ws.

They also feel that in order to convince the other side (Communist China and North Korea) that not a single P.O.W has been coerced in the exercise of his right of repatriation. It is essential that "every one of the Prisoners of War shall attend the explanations and interviews."

DELAY CAUSED

Another hitch, which is likely to prevent the N.N.R.C. from completing the task assigned to them within the scheduled period of 90 days (commencing from September 23), has arisen from the fact that the U.N. command repatriation group have demanded 41 days' time to complete the "explanation enclosure." This means that nearly half the time prescribed for the work of the N.N.R.C. to be completed would be spent over this preparatory stage for interviews and explanations to P.O.Ws.

It is understood that if the U.N. command insists on this time being given. the N.N.R.C. may be compelled to ask the U.N. General Assembly to extend the time (90 days) originally prescribed for completing their work.

Khed Satyagraha Underground Workers Trapped

SURAT, October 10 (UPI).

TWO underground workers who were wanted by police for their activities in Khed Satyagraha were arrested today. They were Shanker of Baria village and Navsing Bhagwasingh belonging to Pardi, who was externed by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Bulsar. The police also seized Gujerati leaflets published by Navsing exhorting Adibasi to resort to Satyagraha.

Second Shift Closed

7000 Workers Thrown Out In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 10 (UPI): Textile mills in Ahmedabad have closed their second shift since yesterday night, throwing about 7,000 workers out of employment.

Two Textile mills in Sidhpur, in North Gujerat, have put up notices to close their second shifts from November 1, rendering about 1,000 workers jobless.

Our Racing Correspondent's

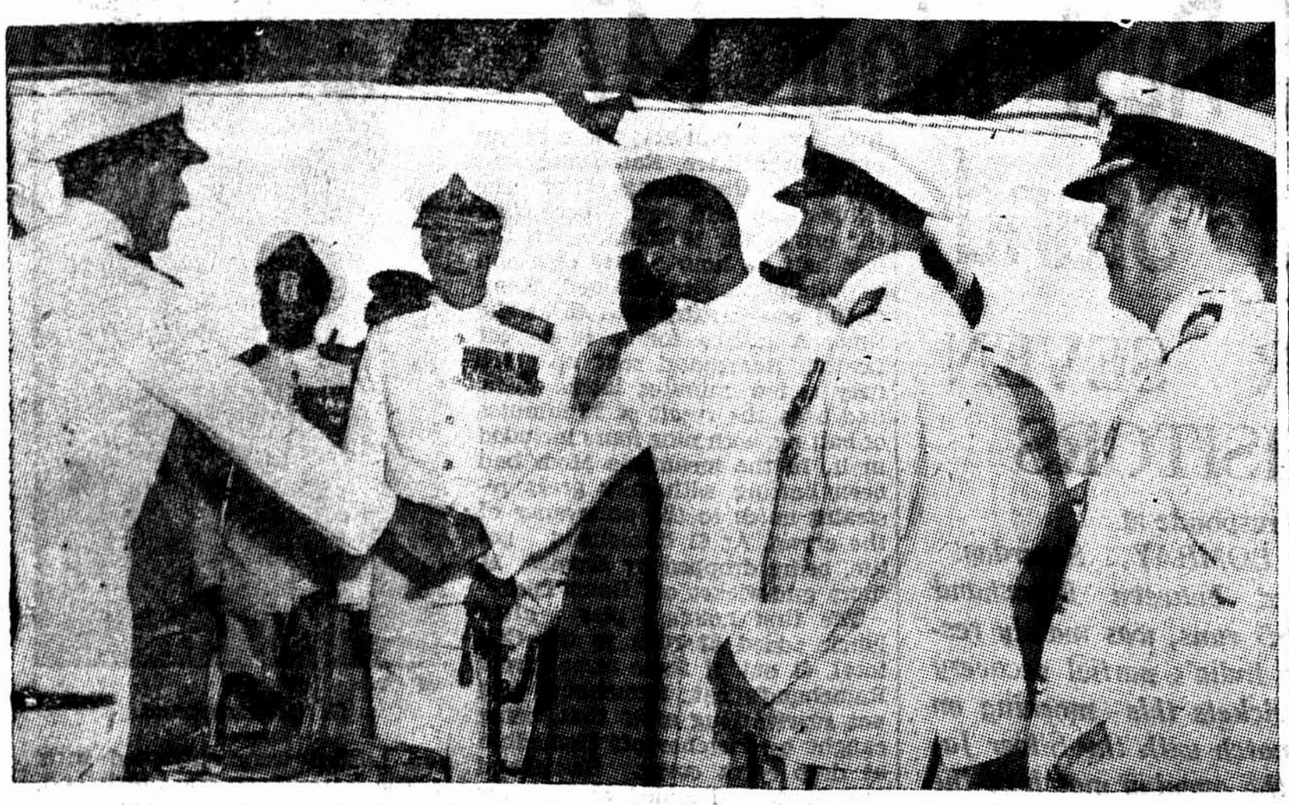
Selections

FOR

Kirkee Gymkhana Races

To Be Held On Sunday, Oct. 11

Race	WIN	NEXT BEST
1.	RAO SAHEB	VEERA
2.	RASHIDA BEGUM	LOVE ME
3.	AFRICA STAR	LOYAL PRINCE if ab. SONNET
4.	DOWN SOUTH	GEORGETTE
5.	MOTI	MY BABU
6.	CHANDRAKANT	WIN OUTRIGHT
7.	LOYAL PRINCE if ab, MRS. RAB	MEDALLION



The picture shows the President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, shaking hands with some of the Navy officers on INS "Delhi," on Saturday morning. To the left is Admiral Dickinson and right is Admiral Pizey, C-in-C, Indian Navy.

Colour And Pageantry Of Naval Review

PRESIDENT TAKES SALUTE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

FOR practically the better part of the day, the Gateway of India was a surging sea of pushing, jostling, good-humoured and thrilled humanity gathered to witness the colourful pageant of the first review of the Indian Naval Flotilla by President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, today morning and the beautiful and moving ceremony of "Beating the Retreat" at the same spot at sunset.

The thrills for the thousands of men, women and children who stood patiently like a human wall for hours to catch a glimpse of the pageant and their beloved leaders were all the greater when at sunset the police cordon "leash" was withdrawn and the entire harbour was turned, for an all-too-brief 20 minutes, into a fairy land with the multi-coloured display of fireworks from the illuminated warships anchored off the Gateway of India.

Dignitaries Arrive

The day was memorable in the history of the "Silent Service" which was honoured not only by the distinguished presence of the first citizen of the Republic, the Prime Minister, the heads of the Defence Services, the State Chief Minister and other dignitaries but also by the spontaneous and splendid response from the people.

From early morning all roads leading to the Gateway of India were lined with enthusiastic crowds who cheered their leaders as their cars wheezed past. At the Gateway itself, before the long police cordon manned firmly but politely by lathi police and the blue jackets, people stood six deep to have a peep at colourful ceremony of parading the President's colours. Every vantage point in the buildings and two luxurious hotels opposite had been taken up by foresighted spectators armed with binoculars.

Lucky Guests

About five thousand lucky guests including the Mayor, Dr. Dias, the Chief Justice of Bombay, Mr. Chagla, Bombay Cabinet Ministers, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Kunte, the Sheriff of Bombay, Dr. Hamied, Members of the Central and State Legislatures, Consulates of the foreign countries, high civilian and military officers and a party of pressmen were whisked off by navy launches as early as 7 a.m. to the Flagship I.N.S. 'Delhi' and the other warships for a "close-up" of the review.

The guests who included a large number of gaily dressed women who lent a colour to the occasion clambered up the none-too-familiar ships bristling with everything designed to make the earth-bound civilian's progress on the deck difficult! But nothing could daunt the courage of the visitors, not a few of whom were past their youth, who negotiated the ship's steep ladders to secure a high, though often a precarious perch, for a better view.

Aboard Delhi

The I.N.S. 'Delhi' which played host to nearly 800 visitors was a picture of democracy at work, for, Cabinet Ministers, heads of the Judiciary and the Executive, relations of the officers and members of the Ship's crew and members of the fourth estate all clustered round the Flagship cheek by jowl.

For nearly three hours, their common target was a glimpse of the colourful ceremony of parading the President's colours at the Gateway of India.

Exactly at 9-15 a.m. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, accompanied by the Governor, Deputy Defence Minister Majithia, General Rajendrasinghji, C-in-C of the Indian Army and Air Marshall Gibbs, C-in-C of the Indian Air Force, arrived at the Gateway and were received by Vice-Admiral Sir Mark Pizey, C-in-C of the Indian Navy and Commodore R.M.T. Taylor of Bombay, who was mainly responsible for the magnificent show.

A little later, Prime Minister Nehru accompanied by the Chief Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai and his Cabinet colleagues also arrived and were received by the two Navy Chiefs.

Nehru Arrives

On his arrival the President inspected a smart and colourful guard of honour presented by picked officers and men of the Navy when the President's colours presented by him in 1951 were paraded for the first time in Bombay.

A 31-gun salute was fired from the warships at anchorage as Dr. Rajendra Prasad left the Gateway of India in a special yacht for the fleet review. The booms of the "salute guns" reverberated as the yacht carrying the President, the Prime Minister, the Governor and the Services Heads, turned round for the inspection of the 24 ships which included four ships of the Indian Merchant Navy.

He took the salute standing under a silken tricolour canopy as the yacht passed each warship with the crew raising three cries of "Rashtrapatiki Jai!" The yacht was led by the barge of Commodore Taylor and a police launch and followed by other three boats carrying high dignitaries including the Chief Minister and his colleagues, press photographers and A.I.R. commentators.

After nearly an hour's inspection of the ships, the President's yacht drew up alongside the Flagship "Delhi" and he was piped up on board in the traditional naval fashion.

He was received at the gangway by Rear-Admiral Dickinson, Flag Officer commanding the Naval Flotilla. Prime Minister Nehru with a binocular slung over his shoulder and a baton (many guessed—could it be one presented to him by General Naguib?), Governor Bajpai, Dy. Defence Minister Majithia, General Rajendrasinghji, C-in-C of the Army, and Air Marshall Gibbs, C-in-C of the Indian Air Force, who accompanied the President in the special launch followed the President.

A guard of honour was presented on boad the I.N.S. "Delhi" and the commanding officers of the assembled ships were later introduced to the President by Rear Admiral Dickinson.

NEHRU MOBBED

The Prime Minister as usual was mobbed by eager crowds of youngsters for his autograph and more often than not, with a deceiving scowl which soon burst into a smile, with a mischievous twinkle in the eye, he obliged the eager autograph-hunter.

All through the colourful ceremony the A.I.R. broadcast a running commentary from three strategic points — from the Gateway, the launch following the President during the inspection and the I.N.S. "Delhi."

Hardly had the distinguished visitors on the Flagship had their "fill" of the close-up of their Prime Minister and other leaders, the ship's officer announced the approach of the flight of six "Sealands" belonging the newly-established air wing of the Navy.

PLANES SALUTE

Flying in a V formation the six planes dipped in salute as they passed the cruiser. One of the six ran a trial run before "sitting" on the water off the warship.

Squadron Leader Singh of the Flight was later put on board the warship and was introduced to the President.

Prime Minister Nehru watched with keen interest the flight of the "Sealands" all throughout with the help of his binoculars.

Later the guests were treated to light refreshments. A spirit of camaraderie between the civilians and the Defence Services personnel was very much in evidence throughout their stay on the ship.

Before leaving the Flagship the President was pleased to announce "Burra Khana" to all the members of the crew at Government expense.

The President then left in his yacht for the Gateway of India accompanied by the Prime Minister, the Chief Minister and the Defence Chiefs. A salute of 31-guns was given as his yacht left.

PARIS, Oct. 10 (UPI-AFP): The French National Assembly today voted its implicit confidence in the Government by rejecting two draft agenda condemning the Government's domestic policy.

BEATING THE RETREAT PROVES IMPRESSIVE

Mammoth Crowds Besiege Gateway Of India

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PERHAPS the biggest congregation ever to assemble at the Gateway of India in recent times, witnessed the ancient and colourful ceremony of "Beating the Retreat" this evening in the distinguished presence of President Rajendra Prasad and Prime Minister Nehru.

The crowd estimated at over 10,000 was treated to a select programme of music presented by the combined bands of the Indian Navy under the direction of Lieut.-Commander S. E. Hills, Director of Music, Indian Navy, before the beautiful and moving ceremony was performed.

The nearly thousand invitees included Chief Minister and his colleagues in the Cabinet, the heads of the Defence Services, Judges of the High Court, the Mayor, the Sheriff, members of the Consular corps, members of the State and Central Legislatures, high ranking civilian and military officers and leading citizens of Bombay.

The President on his arrival was received by Vice-Admiral Sir Mark Pizey, Rear Admiral Dickinson, Commanding the Indian Flotilla and Commodore Taylor.

Prime Minister Nehru was lustily cheered by the crowd on his arrival.

The President then inspected a guard of honour provided by the units of the Indian Navy while the band played martial music.

After nearly half an hour's programme of music, the Navy Flag flying at the Gateway was slowly hauled down at sunset to the touching strain of the music of "Beating the Retreat."

The Combined Band of the Navy then marched off after giving a salute to the President and the other distinguished guests. The crowd gave a big hand to the band for its fine playing. Later the President, the Prime Minister and the other guests proceeded to North Brook House to attend a reception given in their honour by the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy.

From the pier of the North Brook House, the distinguished gathering watched the illumination on the ships and the display of fireworks.

Their departure to North Brook House was signal for the crowds held in leash who surged forward to the Gateway of India proper, once the police cordon was withdrawn, to watch the multi-coloured fireworks display.

The illumination will continue till tomorrow night.

'Know Your Navy' Exhibition

DIVING DISPLAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay men flocked at the Lion Gate today to visit Naval Dockyard and witness the exhibits arranged therein, in response to the Indian Navy's call of 'Know Your Navy.'

Public evinced keen interest in various articles exhibited in the compound of the Dockyard. These articles consisted of naval stores such as signal projectors, foghorns, naval armaments such as shells, propellents, etc. Along with these, heavy articles such as floatsweeps, anti-aircraft guns, torpedoes have also been exhibited. A special stall has been allotted to the parts manufactured by the Apprentice School run by the Government. A stall showing model of an ideal hospital and posters regarding health has also been arranged by the Godfrey Clinic.

Naval Dockyard will be open to the public tomorrow and arrangement of the ferry boats have also been made to visit naval ships.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 10 (UPI): Mr. Harry Pelitt, General Secretary of the British Communist Party, is arriving in India in the second week of December.

Navy Day Messages

Prime Minister Nehru in his message on the Navy Day said:

"The sea with its vast expanse and its varying moods of calm and storm helps to train us in this broadness of vision and develops daring and the spirit of adventure in us. Those who join the Indian Navy, from whatever part of India they may come, are a common brotherhood in the service of India and the great causes that she espouses. Above all, they are dedicated to help in building the New India."

The Minister for Defence Organisation said: "Although our Navy is not very big in size, its future is as happy and bright as are the traditions it has inherited."

Great Strides

The C-in-C, Indian Navy, said, "Great strides have been made during the past year in the various fields connected with the building up of our Navy. With the commissioning of I.N.S. "Garuda" at Cochin, Naval Air has been successfully launched. Three more destroyers have just augmented our Fleet. The construction of our new Training Establishments is progressing well and we have thus been able to take over more naval training in India.

The building of the first phase of permanent married accommodation for ratings at Bombay, which was started less than a year ago, will be completed and ready for occupation before the end of this year.

PRESIDENT VISITS O. C. S.

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, saw the working of India's external telecommunications in Bombay today when he visited the Government of India's Overseas Communications Service Centre at Flora Fountain this afternoon.

On arrival at the Central Traffic Office, Mr. B. N. Jha, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Communications, received the President and introduced him to Mr. S. R. Kantebet, Director General, O.C.S. and members of O.C.S. Board and senior officers.

He saw the messages of greetings coming from all parts of the world at this focal point—messages coming from Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit from U.N.O. Headquarters, Mr. G. L. Mehta, Indian Ambassador in U.S.A., as also from different foreign collaborators of O.C.S.

He witnessed his own photograph sent by radio to London, 5000 miles away and received back on radio and recorded in Bombay. He was presented with an album of radiophotos and a tablet showing India's overseas radio and cable routes as momento of his gracious visit.

Indian Commissioner To Mauritius

NEW DELHI, Oct. 10: Mr. Anand Mohan Sahey, presently Commissioner for the Government of India in British West Indies including British Guiana, has been appointed Commissioner for the Government of India in Mauritius.

Indian Commissioner To Fiji

NEW DELHI, Oct. 10: Dr. N. V. Rajkumar has been appointed Commissioner for the Government of India in Fiji.

Two New Railway Service Commissions

NEW DELHI, October 10.

IN order to meet promptly the requirements of the railways for recruitment in the various categories of Class III Service, the Railway Board have decided to increase the number of Railway Service Commissions from two to four.

Each of the four Commissions will consist of one Chairman and one member. The two new Commissions will be located at Madras and Allahabad, and with their establishment the recruitment work on the railways will be redistributed among the four Commissions.

The Calcutta Commission will recruit Class III staff for the Eastern Railway, the Pandu Region of the North Eastern Railway and the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works; the Allahabad Commission for the North Eastern Railway, excluding Pandu Region, and the Northern Railway; the Bombay Commission for the Western Railway and the Central Railway, excluding the Secunderabad Division; and the Madras Commission will recruit for the Southern Railway and the Secunderabad Division of the Central Railway. The new arrangement will come into effect as soon as possible.

The personnel of the Commission will be as follows: Calcutta: Shri Gupta, Chairman, and Shri Mohendralal Das, Member. Bombay: Shri Durai, Chairman, and Shri Ram Puri, Member. Allahabad: Shri Misra, Chairman, and Shri Raghukul Tilak, Member. Madras: Shri Kodandapani Pillai, Member. The Chairman will be selected shortly.

Shri Mohendralal Das belongs to the Scheduled Castes from Assam, while Shri Kodandapani Pillai belongs to the Backward Classes from Madras.

Mechanised Farming

Sind Scheme For Training

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Oct. 10 (NAFEN): To mechanize farming in Sind, schemes for the training of officers, tradesmen and journeymen are receiving the urgent consideration of the Sind Government.

The Sind Government already have launched a scheme for the training a tractor field operators. The training centre has been located at Mirani, a railway suburb of Hyderabad. It started to function early in August.

The syllabus of the training scheme provides for theoretical and practical training. Great stress is laid on the practical side of the training i.e., servicing, maintenance and operation of tractors.

Later, mechanical training in the agricultural engineering workshop at Hyderabad also will be given.

The first batch of 40 students selected are having their training currently.

Non-ferrous Metals

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.

Today's closing quotations of the Metal Exchange Association were as under:—

Copper Ingots: Ready Rs. 156, October Rs. 152, November Rs. 149-4.

Zinc: Ready Rs. 52, October Rs. 51-8, November Rs. 51-12.

Lead: Ready Rs. 66, October Rs. 65, November Rs. 64.

Tin: Ready Rs. 99, October Rs. 99, November Rs. 100.

Calcutta Bullion Market

CALCUTTA, October 10 (UPI): The following were today's official quotations of the market:

SILVER WAIDA: Opening 153-13-0, Closing 153-6-0, Highest 154-0-0, Lowest 153-3-0.

Silver TICI: Closed 152-3-0.

GOLD WAIDA: Closed 83-1-0.

Silver arrivals 20, offtake 7.

Gold arrivals 500 and offtakes 1,500 tolas.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10 (UPI): The market ruled quietly steady in today's short session for the more speculative issue while other shares kept steady and active with moderate amount of business recorded.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1 p.m.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: 3 per cent (1986) 82-3 sl, 3 per cent loan (1957) 98-7, 4 per cent loan (1960-70) 101-2 sl, 4 per cent U.P. loan (1963) 99-13.

COALS: Bengal 504 sl (X Div.), Burrakur 9-4, Bharat 5-11, Equitable 36-12.

COTTONS: Kesoram 20, New Victoria 1-1 ct.

JUTES: Anglo-India 202, Alliance 152, Birla 43-2, Howrah 23-4, Kamarhatty (B) 168 Spl, Reliance 15-2, Presidency 4-9.

TEAS: Grob (B) 10-6 (X Div.), Hattikura 12, Teen Ali 22-4 ct.

SUGARS: Carew and Co. 7-3, New Savan 6-4.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron—opening 23-12, closing 23-12. Jessop and Co. 22-12, Kumardhubi Eng. 7-14, Marshals 6-9.

MISCELLANEOUS: Alkali and M. Chemical 17, Assam Bengal Cement 3-6, Sone Valley Cement 6-12, Calcutta Electric 13-5, Calcutta Tram 12-12, Indian Cable 19-6, B I Corporation 8-12, Rallis India Ltd. 62-12, Jardine Henderson 118-8, Martin Burn 18-5, Bharat Airways 2-7, B B Petrol 1-13, Titaghur Paper 36-5.

DEBENTURES: Calcutta Elec. Debs. 101-12.

Hyderabad Castorseed Market

HYDERABAD, Oct. 10 (UPI): The following were today's official quotations of the market at closing time:—

MAY DELIVERY: Opening Rs. 43-4-0, Closing Rs. 42-12-0, Highest Rs. 43-6-0, Lowest Rs. 42-12-0.

DECEMBER — GROUNDNUT OIL: Opening Rs. 13-0,0, Closing Rs. 13-0-0, Highest Rs. 13-1-0, Lowest Rs. 12-15-6.

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, October 10.

Cotton old crop Sind Desi 61, Punjab Desi 58, 4-F Roller 53, Sawgin 57-8, LSSR 58, Sawgin 62, NT RG 61-8, Sawgin 65, 289, F R G 63, Sawgin 68, New crop ready NT RG 63, Nov-Dec. 62 to 62-8.

Market today lost further one rupee due to bearish sentiment dominating. However absence of selling pressure from ginners continue to support the market to some extent. Today's business brisk of about 8000 bales mostly short sale covering by bearings and exporters. Arrivals 2495 bales from Sind. Exports 3535 bales, mostly for U.K.. Cottonseeds ready 8-12 to 9-14, Forward November 8-4-6 steady. Gold Tejabi 93, firm.

More Cloth For Export

The Government of India have decided to allow export of cloth packed for domestic consumption but excluding price-marked cloth for shipment upto the end of December, 1953 says a notification issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Import and Export, Bombay, today.

The Notification says that this concession will not apply to such items of cloth like mosquitto-netting, mineral Khaki cloth etc., which are restricted for export on a quota basis. The usual regulations relating to export of cloth to French and Portuguese possessions, Tibet and Nepal will continue to apply.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.

The produce market was steady today with moderate business. Groundnuts Madras were quoted at Rs. 39-8, Khandesh at Rs. 40-8 old October Rs. 36-8, November Rs. 29-14 and December-January Rs. 28-14. Oil ready Rs. 22-8, October Rs. 19-6, November Rs. 16-7 and December Rs. 15-10. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 24-12 to Rs. 25 and February-March at Rs. 23-2 Linseed oil was placed at Rs. 13-10. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 20 and Khursani at Rs. 31 to Rs. 32, Castorseeds Bold were placed at Rs 28-4, Behar at Rs. 28-8, small at Rs. 31-12 and Madras at Rs. 32-4. May delivery was quoted Rs. 115-2.

Later May delivery advanced at Rs. 115-4 but declined at Rs. 112-10 on increased selling and closed at Rs. 113-4.

GROUNDNUTS			
Coromandal	39	8	0
Khandesh quality New	39	8	0
Dec.-Jan.	28	12	0
October	36	4	0
November	31	4	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Castorseeds May	113	4	0
Castorseeds Madras ..	32	0	0
Castorseeds Gujarat	32	0	0
Kutch Saurashtra	32	0	0
Kanpur	31	0	0
LINSEED			
Bold	24	8	0
Small	22	0	0
Satna	22	10	0
Feb.-March	23	0	0
Oct.-Nov.	25	0	0
NIGER SEEDS			
Madras	32	8	0
Three Zilla	32	0	0
KARDI			
Bold	20	8	0
Kanpur	18	0	0
Oct.-Nov.	20	0	0
OILS			
Groundnut Receipts	23	8	0
October	19	4	0
November	16	4	0
December	15	8	0
Linseed Oil Ready	13	8	0
Castorseed Ready	16	4	0
First Pressure	17	4	0
B. S. S.	17	8	0

Bombay Pepper

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.

Aso ..... 1870 to 1900
Magsar ..... 1600 to 1630

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.

Ready ..... 84 to 92

Hessian Markets

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.

D. W. Bags ..... Rs. 83-4
Oct.-Dec. 84-12
Liverpool 122
B. Twill 102
Twine 43 8
Ready 4 x 11 Pics 103
Oct.-Dec. Pics 94-3/4
50 x 10 Ready Pics 80½
40 x 76 Ready Pics 64½

Cloves & Mercury

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.

Cloves 415
Cassia 50-8
Aso 49-4
Mercury 480
Aso 472
Camphor 2-3-0

Cotton Crop Acreage Drops In Bahawalpur

BAGHDAD-UL-JADID (Bahawalpur State) Oct. 10 (NAFEN): The cotton crop acreage in Bahawalpur State is down by 21 per cent as against the limit of 10 per cent fixed for reduction of this crop by the State Food and Agricultural Planning Council. It is reported that the area under cotton has fallen from 493,000 acres last year to 386,000 acres this year, the area under American cotton being 304,000 acres as against 392,000 acres, and the area under Desi cotton being 82,000 as

OLD AGE CHANGES IN HUMAN BODY

Nuffield Grant For Research

LONDON, Oct. 10 (NAFEN): The Nuffield Foundation—a trust set up by the British millionaire car manufacturer—has granted £50,000 for research into the changes which go on in the body with the approach of old age.

Work on the problem will be carried out at Birmingham and Leeds Universities.

Bombay Cotton

The local forward cotton market was quietly steady with a restricted turnover. After yesterday's advance buyers were cautious.

At the opening February delivery was quoted at Rs. 619/8 against yesterday's close at Rs. 620/4 and advanced at Rs. 620/8 under scattered buying but there was absence of follow-up on the buying side and the market turned quiet at Rs. 619 on small selling. May was quoted at Rs. 623/-.

Later on there was further selling and the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. February	617	8	0
I.C.C. May	620	8	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.

The local bullion market was quiet today with increased selling in gold influenced by large arrivals. The market is becoming a puzzle to an average trader as at this time of the year when seasonal demand increases, arivals are becoming larger than the absorbing capacity of the market.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 153-12 and advanced at Rs. 154 on scattered buying. At this level the demand was satisfied and the market turned quiet at Rs. 153-12 on renewed selling. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 153-8.

Forward Gold opened quiet at Rs. 82-8 and after advancing at Rs. 82-10 declined at Rs. 82-5 on inceased selling. Increased arrivals depressed spot quotation at Rs. 82-9 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 55-8.

Later on there was further selling and gold declined at Rs. 82. The market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	152	14	0
Forward	153	2	0
Ready Gold	82	6	0
Forward	82	2	0

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, October 10.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for settlement purposes. Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1880/- to Rs. 1881/4 and Indian Irons at Rs. 23/12.

Later on it was said that some professional operators who were heavily short had covered sales of Tata Steel Defds. at Rs. 1900. This induced some selling and Defds. were done at Rs. 1870 and Indian Irons at Rs. 23-9.

Hapur Market

HAPUR, Oct. 10.

Ready wheat Rs. 16 to 17-4, Gram Rs. 14-4 to 15-8, Barley Rs. 11-4, Bejhar Rs. 11-4, Maize Rs. 12-4, Gwar, Rs. 10-8, Rice basmati Rs. 32, Sela Rs. 27, Coarse Rs. 20 to 21, Peas dara green Rs. 13-12, White Rs. 14 to 16-8, Matar Dal Rs. 15-4, Arhar Rs. 13-12, Arhar Dal Rs. 17-8, Urd Rs. 19. Moong Rs. 17-8, Masoor Rs. 16-8.

Trade stocks wheat 51, Gram 10, Barley 1, Bejhar 13, Peas 38, Arhar 20, khatties.

Gur pansera Rs. 20, Crystal sugar wholesale mill delivery Rs. 29 to 32. Retail Rs. 30, to 31-4, Khandsari Rs. 25 to 30, Oilseeds sarson Rs. 22-8, Taramira Rs. 19 to 20-8, Groundnut Rs. 16 to 18, cottonseed Rs. 12-12, Mustard oil Rs. 57, Linseedoil Rs. 43, Groundnutoil Rs. 74, Vegetable products Rs. 39, Oilcake Rs. 9-2, Futures silver Rs. 154-8, Peas Mangsir Rs. 13-9-6, Jeth Rs. 10-10-6, Arhar Mangsir Rs. 13-6, Jeth Rs. 11-6-6, Urd Maha Rs. 15-14, Gwar Maha Rs. 6-7-6, Bardana Asuj Dw Rs. 85, Half bags Rs. 44-8, Nazrana silver Rs. 2-8, Gwar Rs. 0-9-0, Matar Rs. 0-9-0.

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, Oct. 10.

Coiryarn Beypore Rs. 135-145, Quilandy Rs. 155-165 Fibre garbled Rs. 105, Ungarbled Rs. 100, Coconuts raw husked Rs. 140 to 152-8, Unhusked Rs. 150-160, Dry Rs. 160 165, Coconutoil Rs. 550, Copra office Rs. 385. Dilpasand Rs. 395, Madras nottam Rs. 400, Pepper Wynaad Rs. 2450, Country Rs. 2350, Dryginger chernad Rs. 475, Ernad Rs. 450. Coffee robusta Rs. 157, Timber pali Rs. 50-60, Junglewood Rs. 30-40, Vellapine Rs. 60 to 62-8, Benteak Rs. 40-45, Teak Rs. 90-100, Mango Rs. 3-2 to 3-4, Teak Rs. 20 to 22-8, Rosewood Rs. 20 to 22-8.

Government Loans

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.

2½% Loan 1954	..	98	10
2½% Loan 1955	..	98	6
2½% Loan 1960	..	90	8
2¾% Loan 1960	...	93	8
3¼% Loan 1962	..	91	8
2¾% Loan 1976	...	83	0
3 % Loan 1957	..	83	0
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	2
3 %Loan 1959-61	..	96	3
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	6
3 % Loan 1964	...	92	8
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	90	1
3 % Loan 19664 or later XV		82	2
3½% Loan 1954-59	...	100	4
3½% Nat Pla Loan 1961	...	98	8
4 % Loan 1960-70	...	101	14
4½% Loan 1955-60	..	102	14
4½% Loan 1958-68	...	105	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1955	99	0
3 % " "	1958	97	12
3 % " "	1960	94	12
3 % " "	1962	93	0
3 % Mad. Govt. "	1955	99	0
3 % " "	1959	97	8
3 % " "	1960	94	4
3 % M.P. "	1955	98	12
3 % M.P. "	1960	94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal	1965	91	12
3½% " "	1977	86	12
3½% " "	1979	86	12
3½% Bom. Govt. "	1962	98	0
3½% W. Bengal "	1962	97	12
3½% Madras "	1962	97	12
3½% U. P. "	1962	97	12
3½ % M. P. "	1962	9	712
3¾% Bom. Municipal	1966	97	0
4 % Bom. Govt.	1964	101	0
4 % W. Bengal "	1964	100	4
4 % Madras "	1964	99	14
4 % U. P. "	1964	99	10
4 % Bom. Municipal	1964	99	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust	1974	99	12
4 % " Municipal	1974	99	12
5 % " "	1959	105	0
6 % " "	1954	102	8

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.

Following were the closing quotations in the Bombay Artificial Silk Yarn market today:—

120 D Ready Japan Rs.	4	1	0
150 D Ready Japan	4	0	0
120 D Ready Italy	3	14	0
150 D Ready Italy	3	8	6
150 D Box October—			
Opening	702	0	0
Highest	704	0	0
Lowest	695	0	0
Closed	701	0	0
150 D Box November—			
Opening	707	0	0
Highest	709	0	0
Lowest	700	0	0
Closed	706	0	0
2/40 Staple October—			
Opening	653	0	0
Highest	655	0	0
Lowest	653	0	0
Closed	655	0	0
2/40 Staple November—			
Opening	633	0	0
Highest	637	0	0
Lowest	637	0	0
Closed	637	0	0

COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1953 to 8th October 1953	9,845
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1953 to 8th October, 1953	1,33,000
Same period last year	1,09,200
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 8th October 1953	4,33,899
Same time last year	5,27,734
Total stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 31st Aug. 1953	5,04,216

New York Cotton

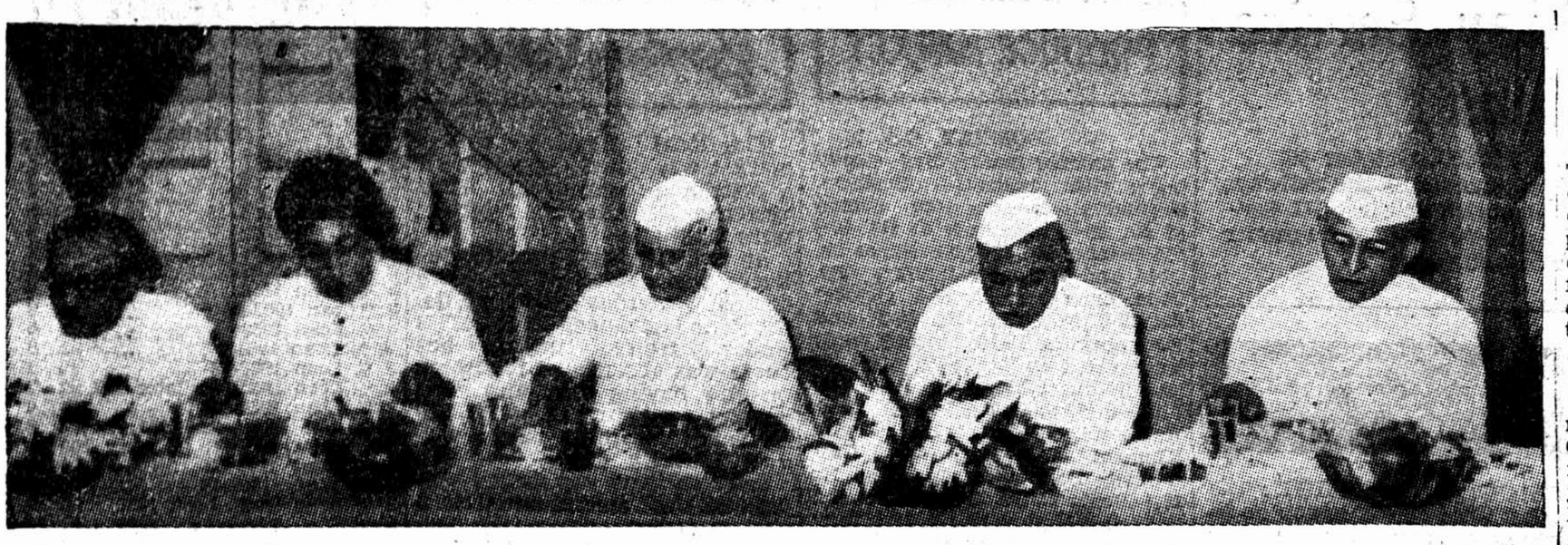
NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (UPI-AFP): The cottons futures hedging and liquidation brought early declines due to higher crop forecast. Later market firmed up and quotations rose 35 cents above the lowest of the day. Lack of hedge offerings had stabilizing influence at close New York up one point to off 3-8 points and New Orleans off 2-9 points. Future index 154,09 off 0,23 spot index 165,89 off 0.84.

The following are the quotations:

October	32.88
December	3.63
March	33.05
May	33.32/33
July	33.25
October	33.02
December	33.05
March	33.10

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, Oct. 9: Grains irregular. Wheat was up by one cent, corn up 3/8, Rye up-1-1/8, Soyabeans Up 1 3/4. Winnipeg Rye up 1/2, Barley up 3/8, Flaxseed off 4-1/2 cents. Bushel.



Mr. Morarji Desai gave a lunch to President Prasad and Mr. Nehru, at his residence on Saturday.

U. N. MUST DISOWN RHEE'S GOVT.

Nehru On Slanderous Allegations Against Indian Custodian Force

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU, in one of his last statements prior to his departure to the Capital, demanded that the United Nations should dissociate itself from the South Korean Government and the utterly irresponsible and inflammatory charges made by the latter.

He said that India tried its utmost to ignore the rash statements made by the South Korean leaders, but, he said, "they hurt, and are totally irresponsible."

Mr. Nehru was speaking at a press conference called at Government House this afternoon, when representatives of the city's newspapers were present.

Mr. Nehru once again reiterated the exception he took yesterday to South Korea's entire attitude towards the Political Conference as well as to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission.

TWO FOLD

Referring once again to the cessation of hostilities in Korea, and the part India was playing in post-Armistice events there, Mr. Nehru said that India's part in the whole Korean affair was two fold: In the first place, he said, "we are concerned in the general interest for peace and to do all we can for it, and secondly, we are involved in it by our membership in the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission and the presence of our Custodian Force in Korea."

Mr. Nehru uttered a grim warning when he said, "..supposing the Political Conference fails, then the entire armistice (in Korea) is bound to fail. Then what happens to the Prisoners of War, whose fate was to be decided by the Political Conference? We sent troops in the form of a Custodian Force on the definite understanding that the maximum period (that would be required) would be four months. We can allow a month either way," he said, "but if the Political Conference should fail, then certainly something must be done, as we cannot keep our troops there indefinitely."

'SLANDEROUS'

Referring directly to the 'slanderous charges" aimed at the NNRC in general and at India in particular by Rhee's Government, Mr. Nehru said that these "charges were against the honour and integrity of India." Mr. Nehru said that we could ignore them, as we have been doing them in the past, but, "....they hurt."

"We went to Korea on the definite assurance from both the UN as well as the North Korean and Chinese Commands that there would be complete protection of the zones we work in. We ignored Rhee before we went there when he said that he would not allow our troops to land in any part of Korea We did not say anything at the time as we knew that there was a job to be done, and we did not consider the South Korean Government a responsible body in any way. Also we had nothing to do with either Rhee or with his Government, as we were acting for the United Nations. We had specific assurances at the time that the Commission and the Custodian Force would have every facility from both Commands."

"Now," he said, "these same threats are being repeated once again."

The Prime Minister then referred to the "slanderous and inflammatory" cartoons and articles which are appearing in South Korean periodicals lampooning India, with Indian soldiers caricatured in the attitudes of bayonetting South Korean women and children.

He deeply deplored such a state of affairs, and said that "..our soldiers have orders to be friendly to every one. We have no grievances against anyone, and certainly none against the South Koreans.

And so far, beamed the Prime Minister, "all reports are to the effect that our soldiers have been conducting themselves in an examplary manner and have been doing an excellent job, totally different from the picture of 'murderous villains' painted by Rhee's Government."

FIRING

Mr. Nehru referred to the firing by our troops upon the POWs and said that it was necessary otherwise "..the whole structure (of the NNRC) would have collapsed. It is altogether remarkable, however, how our soldiers controlled the situation with the ease and facility they did."

In the light of these facts, said Mr. Nehru, he was beginning to suspect the sincerity of the South Korean Government in the repatriation setup. He expressed his regret that the UN Command should have insisted that it would take 41 days merely to build the structure for the interrogation of the prisoners, and said that "..if this would take 41 days, then when was the actual work to be done?" These temporising tactics were resorted to previously by the South Koreans, when Rhee released more than 20,000 North Korean and Chinese prisoners of war. These facts seem to indicate that the South Korean Government was bent upon nullifying the efforts of the Commission."

NO COMPULSION

Continuing, Mr. Nehru said, "The object of the Commission was to sound out the prisoners on their wishes for or against repatriation.

"Many prisoners have been instigated to say that they do not wish to be interviewed, and a UN General claimed that if it was their wish, then they should not be coerced.

"If this was the attitude then there was no point in appointing the Commission. Further, there was no question of coercion or compulsion. Over a hundred of the prisoners have come to the Commission since its inception and demanded protection from the other prisoners for expressing their willingness to be interrogated. To compel these prisoners to refuse interrogation, or to force them to refuse repatriation was against the very spirit of the Commission."

CEYLON INDIANS

On the question of Ceylon Indians, Mr. Nehru pressed for a friendly approach to the problem, and to solve the issue peaceably.

PAKISTAN

On his recent meeting with the Pakistani Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru said that since the meeting there was definitely a friendly atmosphere prevailing between the Indian and Pakistani people. Indeed, he said, it was at its friendliest since Partition. As for the lawlessness in Bengal, and especially in Calcutta, Mr. Nehru said that it was certainly an inconvenience and even a nuisance, but by no means a calamity, and would be put down as such by the usual measures.

In concluding, the Prime Minister referred pointedly to the Bihar floods, and quoted a certain foreign correspondent who had described the floods as the biggest in history. He said they were certainly calamitous, flooding as they did more than a third of an entire province.

Minister As Blood Donor

NEW DELHI: Oct. 10 (H.S.): Dr. Sushila Nayyar, Health Minister, Delhi State has donated a pint of her blood to the State Blood Bank in Irwin Hospital last morning. She was leading a blood donation campaign in the State.

Soon after donating her blood, the Health Minister cheerfully greeted those present there, and said that she felt no weakness. She appealed to the people to come forward in large numbers for donating blood to the bank.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON
DECEMBER
NEW YORK, Oct. 10

New York cotton market was closed today and it will remain closed on Monady, the 12th instant.

BOMBAY, Oct. 10

Tata Defd at 9 p.m. Rs. 1865 to 1867-8.

Indian Iron Rs. 23-9.

Big Five Meeting, Way To Peace

CHURCHILL DEFENDS HIS PLAN

MARGATE, October 10 (UPI).

PRIME MINISTER SIR WINSTON CHURCHILLL REITERATED HERE TODAY, HIS ABIDING FAITH IN EVENTUAL GOOD, COMING OUT OF A MEETING BETWEEN HEADS OF GOVERNMENTS. HIS GOVERNMENT, HE SAID, STILL BELIEVED AND WOULD PRESERVE IN SEEKING SUCH A MEETING.

Mr. Churchill who was addressing the Conservative Party Congress at Margate referred to his speech in the House of Commons on May 11 last, when he broached a top-level meeting between heads of Big Five countries including, Soviet Russia, to ease the international tension, said friendly, informal and personal talks between heads of Big Five countries including, Soviet Russia, the leading figures in the countries might do good and could not easily do much harm and that one good thing might lead to another.

He said: "I still think that the leading men of the various nations ought to be able to meet together, without using regiments of experts to marshall all the difficulties and objections, and let us try to see whether there is not something better for us all than tearing and blasting each other pieces."

Sir Winston emphasised that the attitude underlying this approach was not "to play Russia against Germany or Germany against Russia, but to make them both feel that they can live by each other inspite of their problems and differences. "Our duty is to have a very definite part in all this, by using what I believe is our growing influence both with Germany and Russia, to relieve them of any anxiety they may feel about each other, he said.

His humble modest plan, announced as the policy of Her Majesty's Government, the Prime Minister went on, had raised a considerable stir and "though we have not yet been able to persuade our trusted allies to adopt it in the form I suggested, no one can say it is dead.

Western Europe, he said, can never be defended against Soviet Russia without German military aid. At the present time the Soviet armies in Europe even without their satellites are four times as strong as all the Western allies put together.

It would indeed be an act of unwisdom to weaken our efforts to build up a Western defence. It would be madness to make our heavily burdened island take up an attitude, which if not hostile, was at any rate unsympathetic both to the United States and to the New Germany, which Dr. Adenauer was building.

EUROPEAN ARMY

Mr. Churchill continued: "We at any rate are going to do our utmost to promote the formation of the European army with a strong contingent of Germans in it. We, like the Americans, shall maintain our forces in Europe thus restoring the French balance of equality with our German associate. If the European defence community should not be adopted by the French we shall have no choice in prudence, but to fall in with some new arrangements which will join the strength of Germany to the Western allies through NATO."

"Personally I welcome Germany back among the great powers of the world. If there were one message which I could give the German people, as one, a large part of whose life has been spent in conducting war against them or preparing to do so, I would urge them to remember the famous axiom the price of freedom is eternal vigilance."

Mr. Churchill concluding on a personal note said: "If I stay on for the time being bearing the burden at my age, it is not because of love for power or office. I have had an ample feast of both, if I stay it is because I have the feeling that I may do things that may have an influence on what I care about above all else—the building of sure and lasting peace. Let us then go forward together with courage, composure, resolution and faith."

Mylstroom Municipality's 'Apartheid' Move

FORCING INDIANS OUT OF BUSINESS

JOHANNESBURG, October 10 (UPI-AFP).

"WHOLESALE robbing of Indians"-was the description given by a lawyer to an application at Mylstroom, in which the Mylstroom Municipality is seeking powers from the Land Tenure Advisory Board to push nearly two hundred Indians from the town into Bushveld, a mile from the present business quarters.

The lawyer, Doctor Lowen, said that if the application was granted, its motive was nothing less than the wholesale robbing of Indians with the intention of forcing them to their knees and making them beg for repatriation to India.

Dr. Lowen who appeared for the local Moslem businessmen said that if the application succeeded, all small towns where certain sections hated the Indians, would make similar applications to force Indians and their business out. The application was given a quasi-religious character by bringing in churches in the application.

Dr. Lowen pointed out that even members of the Government had said the application of the Group Areas Act had to be done in a fair way and there had to be sacrifices on both sides.

The result of the application will not be known for some time.

NO ELECTION FOR TWO YEARS

MARGATE, Oct. 10 (UPI-AFP): The Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill said here today that his Government had no intention of plunging the nation into a general election this year and "indeed so far as my immediate knowledge is concerned that applies to next year too."

RAXAUL, Oct. 10 (UPI): Krishnaswami Ayyangar, an Indian Communist, who was alleged to be responsible for the recent Birganj jail rebellion, was today sent to Kathmandu under strict military escort. The situation in Birganj jail is normal now.

British Race Plane Touches Melbourne

LONDON, Oct. 10 (UPI-AFP): The British European Airways' Viscount-Airliner taking part in the Transport section of the England-New Zealand air race landed in Melbourne today at 04-27 GMT for 17 minutes. The Viscount took off again at 04-44 GMT for Christ Church.

U. S. AMBASSADOR GIVES UP HOPE

CAIRO, Oct. 10 (UPI-AFP): U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, said here today that the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations had reached a crisis.

State Aid And Popular Initiative For Revival Of The Stage Will Speed Up

THEATRE RENAISSANCE IN FREE INDIA

THE writer of this article is a noted Hindi dramatist and critic. He is also a member of the National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama and one of the founders of the Bihar Academy of Dance & Drama. In this article he pleads for state help and encouragement for the revival of dramatic arts in the country.

By J. C. MATHUR I. C. S. Secretary Education Dept. Bihar Government.

THAT any attempt to re-organise or plan the development of the stage in India might lead to an imposition upon society of pre-conceived notions about art and culture by individuals or institutions or the administration is a fear expressed by some, whenever such a possibility is discussed.

They contend that the stage or the dramatic art cannot be planned like the Damodar Valley Scheme or the Grow More Food Campaign. An urge for artistic expression lies at the root of every aspect of the stage, and this urge demands inborn talents as its vehicle. Can any attempt at planning the stage provide such inborn talents where none exist? On the contrary, the danger is that it might retard the spontaneous and free expression of genius. Besides, it is through the interaction of the social forces that a stage is born and not through paper plans or the efforts of well meaning institutions. When the time is ripe, society throws up its own medium of artistic entertainment. Planning or organisation is superfulous.

While there is some truth in this view its logical culmination would be the denial of the usefulness of and the justification for the schemes and plans for economic and social uplift also. In the past, the idea of a reform would generally arise out of the zeal and idealism of an inspired individual who would become the nucleus of a movement in course of time.

But movements dependent exclusively on the personality of the individual leader do not meet the needs of the 20th century.

Planning has come to stay as an ingredient of the process of present-day social progress and it would be futile to regard individual genius and inspiration as being still adequate for our needs though of course they continue to be an important factor.

Mirror Of Rich Diversity

Nevertheless, it is not an illusory fear that rigid planning might thwart individual inspiration and enthusiasm. There is also the danger that in the name of political unity, some of us in India might try to inflict on the people a single "national" theatre. Such an attempt has to be resisted not only for the sake of the freedom of the individual but in order to preserve the immense variety of the cultural forms in this country.

Indeed our "national" theatre must be a correlated and co-ordinating movement a centrifugal force for the various regional forms and movements of the stage in the different parts of India holding a mirror as it were, to the rich diversity that characterises our national life.

That sensible organisation and thoughtful planning are essential for the continued existence and proper growth of the three principal types of the theatre in India—the amateur, the urban-professional and the folk—needs no further emphasis. How far should the state be associated with this process of the reorganisation of the stage?

To my mind, any attempt to steer clear altogether of State subsidy and guidance will only betray prejudices born at the time of the foreign rule. In freedom-loving Britain, the British Drama League of which the numerous activities include courses in the dramtic art, receives liberal grants from the Government. The Belgian Government sanctioned in 1951 alone, a sum of Rs. 15 lakh for the promotion of the theatre and has entrusted the disbursement of the fund and the reorganisation of the theatre to three central institutions. State-subsidised troupes in Sweden, Denmark, France and Germany have done much to quicken the theatre in the regional towns of these countries.

In Germany, these moving theatres receive generous subsidies from Municipalities also. In Poland, since 1946, the State has been playing a decisive role in the development of the theatre; all the theatres in Poland are, in a sense, maintained by the state; the administering authority is the General Directorate of Theatre, Opera and Orchestra under the Art and Culture Department of the Government. All deficits of the theatre are met from the State-coffers and the private financier is unknown. It has been claimed that though state-maintained theatres are by no means a medium for propaganda plays; well-known classics have been attempted with success and have indeed become a popular feature.

In India, too, the State can lend a helping hand without aiming at either nationalization or standardisation of this powerful cultural medium. The National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama set up this year and the State Academies which have been established in some States should be encouraged to develop as autonomous bodies and the Governments should place at their disposal adequate grants laying down the general policy and leaving it to the Academies to work out detailed programmes. While autonomous status will ensure immunity from unnecessary interferences by officialdom, it is even more important that the advice given by these Academies should weigh with authority, their schemes for cultural regeneration should receive serious consideration, their requests for funds should be examined with the same urgency which is bestowed on a proposal from a Government department and they should be consulted before any decision affecting the theatre is taken. In other words, the Academies should enjoy the prestige of autonomous university with the authority of a Government department. This may seem a tall demand to make, but in India more than in other countries, private endeavour without the weight of authority may inspire appreciation or sympathy but not confidence. Whatever their devotion and enthusiasm can keep alive the tradition of the stage and strengthen it. Besides, it is these groups which can experiment and take risks of which professional parties understandably fight shy. There are on the look out for new and untried talent among playwrights; they are the training ground for the future stars of the stage; above all today in India they are the haven which shelters the surviving dramatic tradition against the rough weather caused by the film.

Grants to these amateur groups from the Academies should, therefore, be a sound investment. I would favour grants on the basis of the number of performances with additional subsidies for such special purposes as attempting a new play, or reviving a Sanskrit classic, or adapting a folk-play.

Amateur Theatre

Until such time as a flourishing commercial theatre becomes again a reality in India, it is the amateur groups which through programme the National Academy and its affiliated academies draw up the following items should perhaps receive high priority in the next few years.

For Study Of Stage-Craft

It was in 1907 at the Harvard University that Professor Baker opened the first training centre for stage-craft and dramatic writing and had to face the contempt of the high-brow University scholars and ridicule from producers and professional actors. Later, however, when this centre turned out such accomplished playwrights as Eugene O'Neill and at the same time readily provided trained personnel for meeting the increasing demand for actors and stage-managers, from Broadway as well as Hollywood, Baker's initiative received grateful applause, and more centres of this kind sprang up.

Doubts are still entertained by eminent authorities on the stage about the usefulness of such training centres; some are frankly opposed to them. Training, it will be readily acknowledged, can be no substitute for genius; it can only provide the wherewithal for the expression of genius.

The establishment of a department of Dramatics and Stage-craft in an Indian University should, therefore, be a worthwhile experiment provided that the curriculum is not restricted to theoretical studies. Results of more practical and immediate value can be obtained from Seminars and training courses organised for periods varying from two to six months for playwrights, producers, technicians and other workers of the theatre world. Short-term Drama courses conducted by the British Drama League have done much to make known to a widening circle the elements of modern stage-craft and dramatic principles. It is, however, important that the Seminars should get together as many of the actual workers as possible. A class-room atmosphere will scare such people and might make the courses seem unreal.

For playwrights in India, I have one other suggestion to offer. Most of them hardly ever get an opportunity to know the stage intimately; some have not had the chance of even witnessing standard performances. Given the facilities to watch rehearsals, to observe the difficulties in putting up sets, to discuss the problems of casting, the details of stage effects and the intricacies of make-up, these playwrights will no doubt, modify many of the ideas about play-making.

The National Academy and regional academies should institute some scholarships for playwrights who should for specific periods be attached to such well-organised theatre-groups as those of Sisir Bhaduri and Prithviraj. They should watch the production of plays in all phases and establish contact with actors, make-up-men, prompters, and other busy hands of theatre-workshop. They might even help the producer with the script re-write dialogues and be otherwise useful to the party. This give and-take process howsoever brief, will not only engender mutual understanding, but may also give a new turn to contemporary dramatic writing which has tended to be sometimes so heavily learned as so woefully unaware of the requirements of the stage.

Festival Of Drama

The history of civilization shows an almost continuous tradition of stage-festivals sponsored by the state, be they the seasonal festivals held by the Indian kings, or the drama competitions of the Greek republics, or in modern times the Avignon Festival of France, the Edinburgh festival of Britain and the Salzburg festival of Austria, hailed as the mother of festivals in Europe.

In India the stream practically dried up in medieval times and survived, if at all, in a corrupt form in some of the princely states. With the coming of freedom, there is a strong urge for a colourful and symphonic expression to the sense of natural pride and glory and citizens look up to the State for giving the lead.

Both national and regional festivals should be organised under the patronage and at the cost of the Government; the President's House and the Raj Bhavans—symbols of the splendour of the State—should be the venue of these festivals, but the actual organisation should as far as possible be left to the Academies: a departmental organisation may be competent but wanting in imagination.

A healthy competitive spirit should be fostered at these festivals and prizes should be awarded for the best performances—both individual and teamwork. Since it is as important to get new stageable plays written as to encourage good acting and production, it may be useful to have a preliminary selection of scripts that should be invited afresh for every festival, and judged by a competent panel-which might also make suggestions for improvement in the plays before they are put up.

There should be separate contests for commercial theatre groups and amateur parties and institutions and the adjudication should take into account all aspects of the performances. It need hardly be added that not only should the Academies meet the geneal expenditure of the festival, but they should also grant special subsidies to participating parties and institutions. Such facilities may not be necessary later when the theatres can stand on their legs, but for the next few years the Academies will have, so to say, nurse the contestants. Festivals should as far as possible be timed with occasions of natural importance and should be attended with the ceremony and even pomp befitting such occasions. The head of the

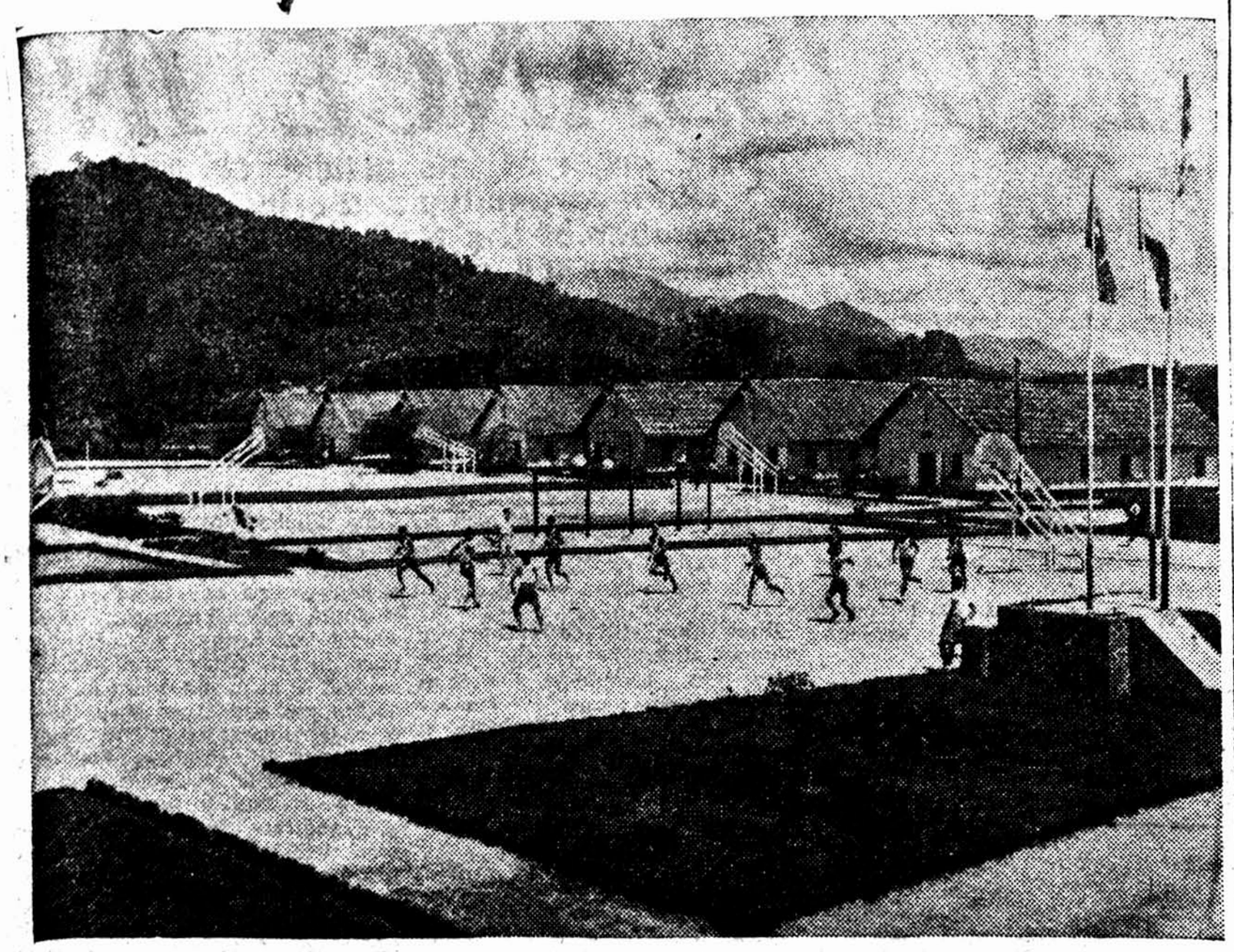
(Continued on Page 15 Col. 4)

FASHION PARADE

Furs made in the styles of the last 75 years were on show in a fashion parade staged at the Dorchester Hotel, London. Picture shows a group of mode ls wearing a selection of popular styles between the years 1878 and 1953.

Amateurs As Torch-Bearers

WINNING BACK COMMUNISTS



In Malaya, training centres have been opened to rehabilitate ex-Communists and "fellow travellers" as useful citizens. Picture shows trainees playing a match.

FRENCH WAGE A LONG WAR IN INDO-CHINA

(Continued from Page 12 Col. 5)

12,000,000 rounds of artillery ammunition.

The American military aid group does not include training any forces fighting in the associated states, and American officers do not participate in the planning or conduct of operations. But they make frequent field trips, to observe use made of material supplied by American tax-payers, as well as conditions of receipt, storage, and distribution. "Snap" inspections are held to catch units at ordinary levels of efficiency.

United States aid is being phased in with the Viet Namese Army's progressive activation, and that has never been held up by a storage of supplies. Training is done by the French, the first target is four divisions, a subsequent increase to six, and then eight.

The French, under pressure to increase the practical independence of the associated states, agree that the ultimate answer to the anti-Communist military problem lies in formation of keen, competent, indigenous armies. One answer to criticism of the slowness wherewith this is proceeding is the neccessity for a prior production of leadership and a simultaneous generation of national ardour in a disciplined military context. So far it has been most conspicuous outside that.

The energetic leader of Viet Nam's Army is the Premier's son, Brig-Gen Nguyen Van Hinh. He is 37 years old, served 17 years in the French Air Force, flew B-26 bombers in North Africa during World War II. He has four rows of ribbons on his white tunic.

All orders to Viet Nam's Army come direct from him and not from the French staff. When describing the training setup to me at his Saigon heaquarters he spoke with particular enthusiasm of light battalions receiving special commando instructions for future guerilla action against the Viet Minh. Three years ago there was no Viet Nam Army. First efforts to produce one were on a French plan, with French words of command and a capacity to speak French obligatory for officers. Today words of command are Viet Namese, and most staff papers are written in Viet Namese as well as French.

General Hinh hopes that in two years the Viet Nam Army can be made stronger than that of the Viet Minh so the French can pull out and leave the fighting to the Viet Namese. He envisages a victory within five years after that.

In that significant connection it should be noted in the words of one high-ranking Viet Nam officer to me: "A large part of the Viet Minh is not Communist. It is nationalist. Therefore it will never surrender to the French, although it could do so to the Viet Namese fighting under only their own national flag."

Mistrustful people construe such observations as hinting at a likelihood of a possible deal with the Viet Minh leader, Ho Chi Minh, who was a greatly admired nationalist before he became a Communist, and now is described by admirers as both.

His picture is prominently displayed in Viet Minh territory (as well as on the Thai side of borderlands) just as that of Bao Dai former emperor now titled head of state—is exhibited in the 30 per cent or so of Viet Nam which is under French Viet Namese control.

Reports confided to me by a chief of police with agents among the Viet Minh indicate their military forces are being built up continuously and aid from China is increasing steadily. It now is estimated to be around 500 tons monthly and is supplied without charge. It never includes food, but mostly comprises Chinese-made weapons and equipment of Russian pattern.

My informant also said the number of Chinese "volunteers" with the Viet Minh forces as technicians and instructors is mounting, and likewise the number of antiaircraft guns.

Another thing he said which seemed even more important was that the allocation from the central Viet Namese Government for subsidizing agents in enemy territory has been reduced and this is considerably curtailing the inflow of military intelligence. "It's like trying to fight with your head in a bag," he observed.

This contributes much to a widespread feeling of insecurity in the delta and anticipation that something formidable is going to happen there fairly soon. In the city of Hanoi itself—the French military capital—there is an assidulous Viet Minh underground, I was assured, as there is in Viet Nam's administrative capital in Saigon down south.

It is hard to believe that as you sit Sunday morning at a sidewalk cafe watching colourful crowds strolling slowly along Rue Catinat in the sunshine and hear the strains of music from a band playing under palms on a green-turfed little public park.

This main street in Saigon is one of the most picturesque scenes in the East. It has touches of Paris about it as wafts of perfume follow smartly dressed western women mingling with their silk-trousered Indo-Chinese sisters.

It would be hard to find greater contrast in the way of capitals than that between Saigon and Luang Prabang where the King of Laos waited calmly for the Viet Minh attack that never reached his city. The serenity of the inhabitants' lives continued unbroken then even though the French were rushing men and supplies to an airstrip outside urban limits.

The Legion is the backbone of the French expeditionary corps which provides almost half of the present total strength of about 550,000, if 200,000 or so Viet Namese home guard are added to the French Union Army that includes Viet Namese soldiers not in Viet Nam's own Army.

In 1946 these Viet Namese sustained 10 per cent of the total casualtes but now the Viet Namese are taking 52 per cent which illustrates how the burden has shifted. The French expeditionary corps lost more than 35,000 killed, including some 1,500 officers, 4,000 non-commissioned officers and total casualties of nearly 100,000. The expeditionary force includes Moroccans, Algerians, Senegalese with French officers, and parachutists and commandos from metropolitan France. The white men engaged number about 100,000 of whom nearly half are legionaires. All are regular soldiers and those from France are paid between two and three times as much as they would be back home.

Maginot Line

In Paris directive carried out by General Salan has reduced French casualties for the first four months of this year so that they were only half of those for the correspondng period in 1952. But lack of action necessary to accomplish this conservation cause mounting criticism from those whose slogan is "let's go." Various pressures now appear to have won promise of increased use of American supplies for offensive purposes instead of a negative holding action sustained since the demise of aggressive former. French Commander-in-Chief Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny.

Presently French troops are disposed mostly in defence of Hanoi, Saigon, and what might be termed the Oriental Maginot Line comprised of forts of classic "Beau Gest" inspiration. The modern term for such a strongpoint is "hedhog". Their firepower makes them singularly uninviting targets for attack.

The Viet Minh refer sarcastically to the French as having kindly put themselves thus into concentration camps, thereby saving the Communists much trouble and the expense of barbed wire.

THANA GOES AHEAD

Adiwasis' Co-operation To Build Utility Works

UNDER the Five-Year Plan, a local utility works programme was drawn up for the Thana district. The villagers of the district spontaneously came out with an offer to contribute collectively or through their local bodies a sum of Rs. three lakhs to finance the planned development programme estimated to cost Rs. 3.6 lakhs.

The programme is to be implemented during 1953-54. Hundred and forty-eight works have been planned by th evillagers and they include 38 new approach roads. 100 wells, 23 works for deepening and silting the tanks, 12 works of bandharas, libraries and community houses.

The villagers' enthusiasm is explained by the fact that they have themselves, during one year, executed a programme of voluntary effort and construction of works under the impetus of the now popular "self-help movement" that has caught the imagination of even the Adiwasis.

THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The movement was launched by the Collector of the district, Mr. D. J. Madan. Thana District with its headquarters at Thana, which could be reached from Bombay by a fast suburban train in half hour's time, presents a contrast, at one end, of industrial and other urban activities while, at the other end, lies inaccessible forest localities. A village in Thana district has roughly a population of 500 among whom there may be about 100 able-bodied adults. Two railway lines pass through the district. The population of about eight talukas is engaged in urban occupations of industrial labour, transport of salt, forest-wood, charcoal, etc., while five talukas include a jungle area and the population in this area is absorbed in seasonal work of paddy cultivation and forest labour.

In the district, paddy cultivation depends mainly on the annual rainfall. A single crop, in the absence of irrigation facilities, is taken up. As a result, the economic condition of the villagers has deteriorated and there is considerable scope for implementing a development programme that could improve communication, establish facilities of irrigation, supply of drinking water, schools, etc.

"HELP-YOURSELF"

The collector held a number of meetings of the villagers and impressed on them the need for undertaking a programme of local development with voluntary efforts. He promised the fullest support of Government to such villagers as would undertake such a programme and directed the Taluka officers to form in each village a "Self-Help Committee" for leadership in initiating and implementing various schemes. Starting with a sum of Rs. 4,000 as the collector's discretionary grant, every effort was made to encourage the villagers with finance and other aid after they had initiated and, in many cases, almost completed works of local utility.

The villagers also saw that voluntary effort helped them and Government came to their help when they actually executed works of permanent utility to the village population.

NEW ROADS BUILT

The villagers in all talukas took up the work of construction of village approach roads and they made a beginning in this effort during the last Gram Sudhra Saptah. As a result, 75 miles of approach roads have been constructed throughout the district and their estimated cost amounts to about Rs. 25,000, a large portion of which was borne by the villagers and part in cash or material or labour. Nearly, 70 villagers have been benefited from the construction of these approach roads. Roads were constructed linking up the villages lying in the jungle area and beyond hillocks with the main Bombay-Agra Road or the Bombay-Ahmedabad Road.

In several instances, the construction of such approach roads involved tunnelling and the villagers worked day and night in cutting through rocks in the "Khind."

In this area, scarcity of drinking water has been an acute one. So, a programme of construction of new wells and repairs to old wells was taken up under the village development programme. Today, nearly 40 new wells have been constructed and used for supply of drinking water during the last summer. Their total cost is estimated at Rs. 50,000.

WATER PROBLEM SOLVED

Nearly 10 tanks were either excavated, deepened or utilised for agricultural purposes or for purposes of drinking water for cattle. The cost of these works amounted to about Rs. 15,000 and the new water facilities established have enabled the villagers to irrigate about 100 acres of land. Ten katcha bandharas have also been constructed before the onset of this year's monsoon and they irrigate 650 acres of land and also supply drinking water for cattle. The total cost of this work amounts to about Rs. 25,000.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Although the Adiwasis are poor, ignorant and superstitious, they have imbibed, the love for schools for their children and 21 school buildings have been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 50,000. The villages served by the schools have a population between 300 and 500 each and the schools conduct classes in primary education upto the fourth standard. A couple of villages have also established their small libraries where books and periodicals are purchased and kept with the money raised by the villagers themselves. Four villages have their own grain banks and the villagers of Kudus in Wada Taluka have built their own dispensary at a cost of about Rs. 15,000.

PROCUREMENT PRIZES

The collector, in his effort to encourage the voluntary work put in by the villagers and the spirit of "self-help" they have displayed in such a remarkable way, is utilising the amount of Rs. 30,000 received this year by the district as its grain procurement prize and the funds are distributed among the villages which put up self help works described above.

WHEN KHER FELT LIKE STOPPING THE CLOCK

Wellock's Address At Gandhi Jayanti Moves London Audience

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON.

ON October 2, Mr. Kher, the Indian High Commissioner in London, felt like stopping the clock. It was Gandhiji's birthday and Mr. Wilfred Wellock, the author of "Gandhi as a Social Revolutionary", was addressing an audience in India House. Mr. Kher was deeply impressed and he realised that this Englishman understood Gandhi better than many Indians.

He wished he could stop the clock so that Mr. Wellcock could say more on the subject.

However, Mr. Wellock finished his talk within his time limit, and there was no occasion for the High Commissioner to stop the clock.

Mr. Wellock's speech was brief but very illuminating. Gandhi belonged to the world and he would not allow Indians to wrap him up in their cupboards simply because he was born in India. Gandhiji was the greatest spirit of the age. He was the only to be born' on earth who had changed the concept of life during his life time.

SECRET OF SUCCESS

What was the secret of the success of this man? Gandhi could not be described as a great litterateur; he could not be described as a philosopher; nor had he the kind of brain that made a mathematician; he was neither an inventor nor a discoverer. Yet he towered above all authors, philosophers, scientists. Why?

Simply because, said Mr. Wellock, stage by stage Gandhi made the discovery of truth and practice of truth—the simple truth that "those who give their lives shall find them, by giving all they shall receive all."

Gandhiji had two aims, said Mr. Wellock — immediate and long range. The immediate aim was the attainment of Swaraj and the long aim was the construction of new India. And on his construction programme India was deeply divided, said Mr. Wellock. Many Indians wanted to follow the path of the West, the path of machinery. Mr. Wellock did not like the prospect. The system of mass production often laid on military system. Indians should see what machine had done to the West.

MASS MAN OF WEST

It had produced the Mass Man whose main interest was money. And the way he spent money was not calculated to raise his standard of life spiritually. For instance, 30 per cent of national revenue in Britain was drawn from drink, tobacco, gambling etc. Should there be a fall in the revenue from these sources, "our very Welfare State" would be menaced.

Mr. Wellock would not like India to create the Mass Man. He would like India to produce creative commonsense man and enjoying full dignity of human being.

Mr. Wellock's advice to young Indians in England was to work with the village folks when they returned to India and help them to develop integrated life of agriculture and small industry. By all means produce little machines which would help the worker, but not big machines which would seduce them to towns and dominate their souls, said Mr. Wellock.

There are others, who though not opposed to machines as such, would like India to mind her steps in the Industrial Revolution. They believe that internal stresses in Russia today are due to the over-emphasis on capital industry at the cost of consumers goods. Mr. Bevan, the other day, openly said that the same thing would happen in India and Pakistan if they were not careful. India was right in planning her industrial advancement, but she would be

wrong to neglect the production of consumer goods.

Above all, she must produce her food. Without that sooner or later industrial revolution would get into difficulties. Indeed, India has everything to gain by caution. The West has no doubt, to teach a lot to India. But it would be sheer folly for India in copying the mistakes West has made in the process of its advancements.

MAHATMA'S DETACHMENT

Mr. Wilfred Wellock said he always wondered why Gandhiji, who had sacrificed everything, lived with the rich. When he expressed his surprise to a friend in India, he was taken to the house of a richman where Gandhi then was staying. He found that it was not in the luxurious rooms that the Mahatma stayed but in one of the back rooms.

This recalled to Mr. Kher, who is well versed in India's ancient literature, a story from Mahabharata. One day a woman went to a great king, who had given up everything, and asked him how he continued to live in a gilded palace when he had renounced everything. He explained that renunciation was in the mind. He might live in a jungle and yet be attached to a palace. He was not attached to the palace though he lived in it.

PORTRAIT UNVEILED

Late in the evening Ms. Kher went to Kingsley Hall where the Mahatma stayed during his visit to London to attend the second sessiion of the Round Table Conference. Here a portrait of Gandhiji, presented by Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Labour, Government of India was unveiled. The celebrations of the day came to a close with a meeting held under the auspices of the India League where Lord Listowel and Mr. Sorensen paid glowing tributes to the work of the Mahatma. A feature of the celebrations was Indian music and songs.

ISTAMBUL IS A TREASURE HOUSE OF ART & CULTURE

By Mark Reinsberg

ISTANBUL.

ANY traveller seeking Istanbul for the first time, with its sky-line of mosques and minarets, and the stupendous medieval walls that protected old Constantinople for a thousand years, may pause to wonder why so little is taught about the Byzantine and Ottoman civilisations in our schools.

The monuments and ruins of these great empires are scattered in profusion throughout Istanbul —the palaces of sultans, the early Christian churches, the Greco-Roman leftovers. To make a tour of the Turkish metropolis is like catching up in a neglected history lesson.

GRAND BAZAR

The Grand Bazaar, near the Beyazti quarter, has its origins in the 15th century, with a total of 92 tiny streets, each devoted to some special kind of craft or merchandise. Curio and antique shops dispose of chains, trinkets, and other inexpensive souvenirs, but the bazaar is also the centre of much high-quality workmanship in handpainted plates, inlaid silver vessels, and gorgeous handloomed cloths.

SULTAN'S PALACE

The Sultan's palace is another big attraction. Actually, there are three royal palaces in Istanbul, but the Old Seraglio is the one that has been turned into a museum, referred to as the Topkapu. Fronted by the Baghdad kiosk, it contains the princely adornments of Ottoman Turkish culture, from bejewelled scimitars and Chinese porcelain to splendiferous harem quarters, as described in romantic novels. One can almost hear the strains of Scheherazade!

Food is also an adventure in Istanbul. Turkish restaurants present such excitingly unfamiliar dishes as boerek, shish kebab, pilav, dolmas, and baklava. Translated, these entrees are the northeast Mediterranean versions of canapes, lamb on a skewer, stewed rice, stuffed vegetbles, and thin-flaked pastry of chopped walnuts and syrup.

HISTORICAL CURIOSITY

In Istanbul, amid the modern paraphernalia common to all large cities, a visitor is brought to the literal frontier of western civilisation. It is only 15 minutes by ferryboat across the Bosphorous to the continent of Asia. Excursion boats offer a delightful trip to the medieval castle called Rumelihisari, which commands a breathtaking view of the straits.

For the visitor with a sense of historical curiosity, Istanbul yields many unexpected treasures. For example, in the archaeological museum stands the sarcophagus of Alexander the Great. In the same vicinity, close by an ancient Roman hippodrome, is the Obelisk of Theodosius—an Egyptian monolith more than 3,000 years old.

Stage Must Mirror Life Of Free India

(Continued from Page 13 Col. 5)

State should be present and distribute the awards. In a large country like ours with at least fourteen principal languages and literatures, the "National" festival has to be organised on a pyramid of regional festivals capped by a choice display by contestants who emerge successful from the regional festivals. Madras in October, Bombay in November (near about Diwali) and Calcutta in December (Christmas time) could be the venues of the Regional Festivals followed by the final in the capital during the Republic Anniversary week in January.

Travelling Groups

In all civilized countries and in every age the travelling company has been the best known vehicle for carrying far and wide new themes, popular musical hits and current styles of acting. In fact, it is the travelling theatrical companies that could collectively deserve the title 'The National Theatre'; for in them, more than in any other form, survives and develops a uniform pattern of theatrical traditions and styles. Besides enabling the theatregrops in different parts of the country to be acquainted with the latest progress and with the higher artistic standards, these travelling parties also promote an understanding of different regional forms. They can thus be the harbingers of taste and a force for unity. But theirs is an uphill task in present-day India.

Prithviraj carrying his repertory of plays in Northern India manages to ward off financial disaster by keeping his rates high, banking primarily on his unfailing popularity as a film-star. Uday Shandar—who for millions of art-lovers in the West personified the dawn of an Indian renaissance—finds a tour in Indian cities an uncertain and strenuous initenerary, a boquet of love's labour often without the attendant sweetness.

I know of one troupe which was compelled to part with some of its prized costumes in a North Indian town so as to find money for the return journey. Recently another party out to show some really enchanting pieces of folk dance and drama was practically stranded in Calcutta. No idealism can stand such strain, nor can love of fame always keep the wolf from the doorstep. Little wonder then that the average travelling theatre-group, unable to compete against the cinema, usually collapses and breaks up after the first or second round, and the outstanding one has to keep its prices so high as to attract mainly the fashionable few with large purses, but no taste.

To begin with the state should grant exemption from the Entertainment tax to all performances put up by travelling theatre groups certified by the National Academy as being deserving of this concession. Secondly, subsidies might be given to such companies in the form of Caravan cars, trucks and railway concessions. Thirdly the municipalities and corporations of cities visited by these troupes should offer to meet the cost of renting the theatre-halls at which—their performances are given and to provide free accommodation for the party finally, the State may create a revolving fund out of which interest free loans might be given to deserving companies in convenient instalments. The initial investment may be large, but after some years, the fund will be kept replenished by the repayments.

This is indeed an immediate and pressing need and should receive high priority. Foreign visitors find it inexplicable that hardly any city of progressive India can boatst of theatre-halls except perhaps Calcutta where too they are a decaying lot. Every year millionaires are raising splendid cinema-houses at huge cost even in outlying towns, but none has cared to spend a penny on a shed for the stage—the Cinderella of the entertainment world. Without waiting for the millionaires to loosen the purse-strings, or the Governments to find money for the purpose, a beginning can be made with a simple device; let the Municipalities be permitted to levy on Cinema-shows an additional entertainment tax, of which the proceeds should go to a 'Theatre-construction Fund' of every such Municipality. The tax, to be collected like the normal entertainment tax, should not be exorbitant and should be stopped as soon as the required amount has been collected. With this device most towns can hope to raise decent theatre halls within a period of five or six years, without unduly straining the resources of the State.

The maintenance of these-halls should be the joint responsibility of the Municipal authorities and regional Academies of Drama and their affiliated bodies. The halls should be available on nominal rents to groups or companies giving dramatic performances, dance recitals, variety-shows, ballet-programmes etc.

These suggestions are essentially of a practical nature. I have been emboldened to 'trot' them out, because to my mind, the spirit that brings forth an outburst of rich dramatic expression is already astir among our people. Whether this expression will be tardy and scattered or exuberant and steady depends upon the place and importance to be given to these activities in the pattern of new India by those who are to be her architects. So far, alas, they seem to have given to the theatres scanty attention, and at best, have tolerated its sporadic lights with indulgent humours and occasional condescension. Our Prime Minister has, however, struck the first blow at his indifference by inspiring the celebration of the National Festival of Folk Dances and encouraging the formation of the National Academy. It is, therefors, not an in opportune moment to think aloud on this subject and to offer suggestions for what this are worth.

Andhra State Is A Miracle Of Miracles

(Continued from Page 10, Col. 3)

revenue surpluses earned by the Andhra irrigation schemes, productive and unproductive put together, and appropriated by the Tamil districts.

And then he demanded 38.5 per cent share of the present value of a long list of buildings in Madras city. Even though much has been conceded, the drawing up of assets and liabilities is bound to be a very difficult job.

Miracle six, will be the avoidance of a Rs. one and half crore annual deficit in the Andhra budget, estimated by Justice Wanchoo. To avoid the deficit, the lifting of Prohibition in Andhra has been recommended. If the recommendation is followed, much rancour is bound to ensue, as the residuary state will have to intensify its Prohibition enforcement all along the boundary dividing Andhra and the residuary state. The nearest boundary line to Madras is only 30 miles away—a 45-minute run by bus for all those who do not believe in Prohibition.

Miracle seven, will be a non-expansionist Andhra, as most people are afraid that Andhra will be the nucleus for the Visala Andhra idea to grow and gather strength. Andhra politicians have been most vociferous about "Hyderabad Chalo" and so are Kannadigas and Maharashtrians.

Several more miracles are needed. So let us be optimistic and hope that the Andhra state will be blessed by these and several other miracles as have happened in the past.

SPORTSCRIPT

By Dribbler

India's Footballers

India's football selectors have done a pretty good job in selecting 17 stalwarts on form to play in the Quadrangular Football tournament for the Colombo Cup to be played at Rangoon on October 22. India are the joint holders of the trophy with Pakistan. Now they meet each other in the initial round.

In this selection, Bombay seems to have benefited sufficiently and satisfactorily. Three have been chosen from the WIFA team that took part—in the Nationals—Middlecoat, Sanjiva and Neville D'Souza, while a fourth, a discarded horse of the WIFA is likely to be a chosen after two of the five selectors agree. This inclusion is almost certain as three of the selectors have already said, "yes".

Patrick. Aziz.

Bombay may well claim the inclusion of Jayram and W. Pereira, both of Indian Navy, who played the entire season of the league here and for the National Championship did service of the Services XI. Justice has at long last been done to other centres, which could not be said off in previous selections. Bengal dominated the board and the natural consequence was Bengal's players dominated the team, especially any team that went abroad.

No doubt will be felt that I am talking "provincialism", but I have to because the selection of a team should be done on form and merit. Wearing a country's colours must be merited or earned, not bought.

While Pakistan and Ceylon, and no doubt Burma have put their team on a training for the past month, India has decided to begin about 10 days before the match is to be played in Burma. The chosen eighteen will meet in Bombay and undergo coaching under

Middlecoat.

Pereira.

Hyderabad's S. A. Rahim. The team assembles here on October 12 and will be dispersed for Calcutta on October 20.

Many Bombay soccer enthusiasts are of the opinion that Bombay will have a veritable feast of exhibition games. Yes, this may be possible only if the Rover's games do not end in draws.

The team is as follows:—

GOAL: Sanjiva (Bombay) and Varadraj (Bengal):

FULL BACKS: Aziz (Hyderabad), S. Manna (Bengal), K. S. Mani (Bihar) and Muthu (Mysore).

HALVES: Gokul (Bengal), Chandan Singh (Bengal), Middlecoat (Bombay), and Patrick (Hyderabad).

FORWARDS: Venkatesh (Bengal), Neville D'Souza (Bombay), Thengaraj (Madras), Ahmed Khan (Bengal), W. Pereira (Services), Battar (Bengal) and Jayram (Services).

To Neville D'Souza, the selection means much because on his first appearance in a National and at the age of 20, he has earned India colours.

Senior Hockey

The Bombay Senior Hockey League is scheduled to start on October 24 with 12 teams included in the division, despite the fact that Times Sports Club have withdrawn.

Frank Correa had made desperate attempts to get together a Times side, but he failed and the famed black and white that has been in the forefront of Bombay hockey some two years back, now seems to be on its death bed.

Their place has been taken by Young Sports, who have been fairing badly the last two years. It is getting more and more difficult for private clubs to keep to their good players. Some office club is always ready to snatch them up with a job as bait.

The entry of Young Sports into the Senior Division was made only after a very heated debate. Mr. Victor D'Souza had to face opposition from various clubs, who claimed the players that will play for this side as theirs.

But letters from these players contradicted the matter and Young Sports are back at the top again with F. Gama, Roberts, Wakefield, Tarlok Singh, Lucian Braganza, C. Braganza, Raymond David and Sawant.

Tata Sports have lost the servics of many of the old brigade due to nationalization of he Airlines, but they have managed to get Henry Carvalho to do them hockey service.

The senior league will be played on a return basis and everyday of the week there will be a game.

The third division commences on October 19 with as many as 40 teams being entered, quite a record. Four divisions have been formed for this purpose.

Third division players were being callously treated by the BPHA regarding supervision and medical aid. Now, news about a doctor or paid medical man being provided, will be very consoling to these 'underdogs'.

Tantrums

Bengal's soccer seems to be in tantrums. Why the IFA is reluctant to part with the IFA Shield to Bombay's ICL or even share it, is beyond my comprehension.

And now that the story is come to light in all its 'bluff', I see no reason why strong action should not be levelled against the offending club—East Bengal and its secretary.

It must be remembered that the FIFA recently issued a strong ruling that India had to respect the ban imposed on Pakistani players. This was a direct threat to the Pakistan Football Federation, who are also members of the FIFA! And a flouting of International rules would mean severing connections from the FIFA.

It appears that Fakhri and Niaz played in the IFA Shield final without the ban being lifted. The East Bengal secretary, Mr. Guha, lied to Mr. Pankaj Gupta that he had verbal permission from Pakistan, and was consequently wrong in playing these banned players.

Why then has the IFA tournament committee to go into three meetings to discuss about the trophy. It belongs to ICL and must be despatched accordingly. No, bones about it now! cricket.

WIFA Buzzing

Bombay Football headquarters was buzzing with activity early this week because of a breezy letter sent in by Tata Sports against Mahommedan Sporting of Calcutta playing Fazul-ur-Rehman in their ranks.

The classy custodian needs no introduction to Bombay because he has seen the Cooperage before, on the occasion of the Lahore Raiders first visit to this City.

Rehman has played for Mahommedan Sporting for the last few years under no objection from either the A-I.F.F. or the I.F.A., but here our local body deliberated for 4 hours to decide his eligibility.

Rules 33 and 31 were thrown against each other with a view to setting ablast a so-called sensational test case, but it dropped like a hot potato. It so happened that Secretary Liauddin explained the fact that a decision would have been given on the first day, but because of there being no FIFA rule book in the office, the decision was deferred and the teams manager advised to get a clearance from Pakistan. That would not have become necessary if the rules of the FIFA new available.

Rule 31 was interpreted as something when it meant something else. So the Mahommedan player was put through quite a bit of incovenience. He, however, yroved that he is not a registered player.

Natekar Brilliant

Nandu Natekar, just a score-years-old has covered himself with badminton glory despite being pitted against better experienced champions like Trilok Nath Seth, India's Number one.

If some felt that Natekar's victory in the C.C.I. Championships was a fluke, there misconception was set afloat when he triumphed again in the Western India Championship and the men's singles final here will linger long in the minds of the overcrowded badminton hall.

The Natekar Fund started by Mrs. Mumtaz Lotwalla to send this promising youngster to the All-England Championships in March has received added impetus by his victory. Maharajas have joined in with their big contributions, with his own college collecting over Rs. 2,000.

Better Show

It seems that India's women hockey representatives have grown out of their shell and hardened themselves to the bitter English weather after two very defeats. But they have yet to put their shoulders to the wheel against the strongest sides—England and Australia.

India's triumph over Switzerland and France by four goals to one followed their earlier narrow defeat at the hands of Belgium. From this one gathers that they have yet to settle down and their main defect lies in their weak hitting. Had they used first time tactics in the semi-circle, many more goals could have been scored.

Yvonne Smith, Pansy Thomas, Vanda Williamson and Mary Radesca are those who seems to have caught the eyes of the critics.

Umpires Agree

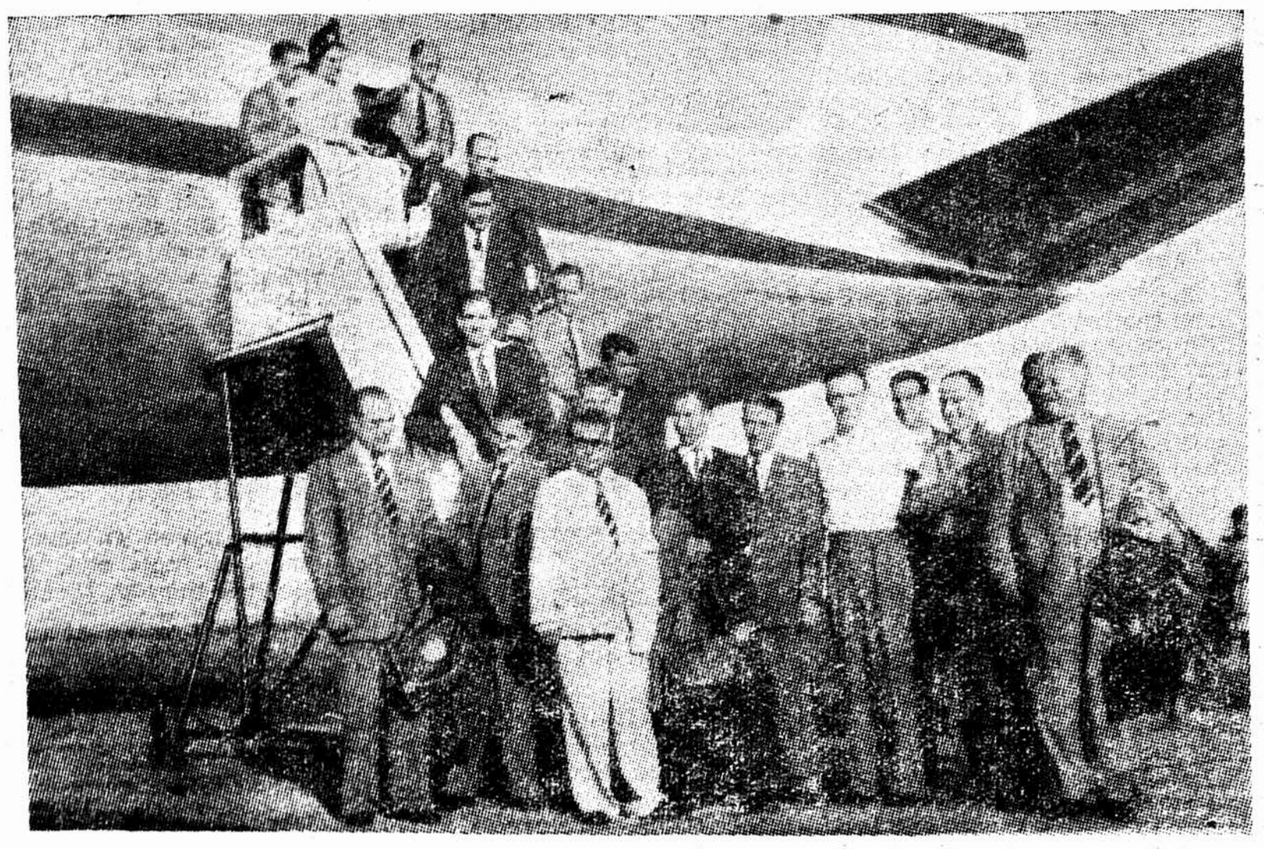
After delaying their reply to the BPHA's memorandum requiring an answer and co-opeartion in 7 points as stated last week in these columns, the Bombay Hockey Umpires Association have tamed the parent body even after their callous treatment.

The umpires have agreed to all the suggestions, except the fact that they cannot submit a copy of the appointments of the umpires a week in advance for the BPHA's approval.

The PHUA will be allowed the use of the office, but the parent body will not be allowed to interfere with the internal working of this organisation.

With a view to maintain a high standard of supervision, especially against visiting teams who have been forced to keep away from Bombay tournaments because of lack of unbiassed supervision, a panel of umpires will be appointed for each tournament.

The BPHA's scheme to provide the umpires with passes for their active members, with photographs attached, called for some comment. It was then agreed that others, who by age could not function now, would also be granted passes.



The Commonwealth Cricket tourists arrived at Santa Cruz Airport on October 9 and were received by Pankaj Gupta and A. N. Gosh on behalf of the Board of Control. Picture shows George Duckworth and Ben Barnett with Indian officials.

Murphy-Mermaid Aquatics

With the competition very nearly 3 weeks away, swimmers are busy putting their best foot forward. Champions from All-India will be here and the Bombay enthusiast will be particularly interested in how many more records are going to be shattered in this Murphy Radio sponsored "Million Dollar Mermaid Contest".

Here we give below pen sketches of Bombay's two top liners—one male, one female—record breakers, indeed.

Miss DOLLY R. NAZIR. She was born in Bombay on 10th january 1936. She started swimming at the C.C.I. in May 1943 and entered the Western India Championships in the same year. In 1944 when she was 8 years old, she won two open Ladies Events at the First Salt Water Championships, held at the P. M. Hindu Baths. She broke the first All-India Record at the age of eleven. Since then she holds practically all the Records open to Ladies both for Western India and All-India. She has won the Western India Diving for 3 successive years, and has won the 100 metres, breast Stroke event of Western India for six consecutive years.

Dolly.

As regards her abilities for distance swimming, she has to her credit the unique achievement, of having won the open 2½ mile swimming race for 5 years in succession.

At the last All-India Meet held at Madras, she entered 5 events and won them all. At the Senior Championships held very recently she again entered for six events and won them all confortably creating a New All-India Record in the 400 Metres Free Style.

In 1951 she got her club colours from the Cricket Club of India. She was the first Indian Lady swimmer to be selected to represent India at the XV Olympic Games held in Helsinki (Finland) last year.

She is at the moment practising very hard and hopes to give local and upcountry challengers a good fight for the forthcoming "Million Dollar Mermaid" Championship, the winner of which will be awarded a beautiful costume presented by Esther Williams.

Record Holder

SRICHAND BAJAJ, Bombay's 19-year old swimming champion needs little of an introduction to readers of these columns because it was barely a fortnight back that he skylighted to a record breaking mood, lowering the Indian 400 and 1,500 metres free style records. He has also equalled the State 100 metres free style record.

Ever since Srichand took up to entering open competitions in 1950, he has been gaining steady ground; he won the 400 metres and came second in the "Open Sea race". The next year brought added glory; he became the State Aquatic champion at Poona and added the Western India title and bagged the Open Sea Race, which he held on the next year with a ray of glory. He lowered Isaac Manzoor's record set up in 1947. Bajaj is the holder of the Raja Maharaj Singh Challenge Cup for the past two years.

S. L. Bajaj

Tall and muscular, Srichand is well built for a swimmer and the easy way in which he kicks back after a turn has enabled him to knock time out in almost every event.

Srichand is now studying for his arts course at the Jai Hind College. He hopes to better his previous records in the Million Dollar Mermaid Swim contest.

Hurriedly Chosen Commonwealth Team Abounds In All-Rounders

By Krishna Naidoo

LONDON, (NAFEN).

THE 16 Commonwealth cricketers arrived in Bombay with Manager George Duckworth on October 9; they were joined by two Australians, Sam Loxton and Ken Meuleman, who flew to India from Australia a few days previously.

With hardly any time to get themselves used to conditions, they will play the next day the first match of a 20-game programme commemorating the Silver Jubilee of the Indian Cricket Board of Control.

The team was hurriedly chosen last month after strenuous efforts on the part of Mr. Pankaj Gupta who flew to London to settle final details of the tour. Mr. Gupta was fortunate in securing a great deal of excellent cricketing talent despite the fact that the MCC team, which leaves London in December, had first call on all English players for their tour of the West Indies.

With one month to go at the end of December, West Indian players Frank Worrell, Sonny Ramadhin and, possibly, Roy Marshall, will have to be flown to the West Indies tc take their places in the home team to meet the English tourists. It will be left to the 15 remaining members of the original Commonwealth team to see the Indian tour through.

Their visit lasts four months and will be completed at the end of January. In that time they will have also played five Tests at Lucknow, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

The Commonwealth team is notable for the number of all-rounders in the side with the exception of three or four specialist bowlers.

The team includes, too, a number of opening batsmen and it will be Captain Ben Barnett's task to find the most useful combination.

The following is the line-up of the men who make the team:—

B. A. Barnett

B. A. Barnett is the 44-year-old skipper. He came to England as wicket-keeper of the Australian side in 1934. Four years ago he returned to London as an officer of the Aspro Company and since then he has captained the Minor County champions of 1952, Buckinghamshire. It was his able leadership of the team that was responsible for their success.

He has played against visiting Indian teams in England and captained Commonwealth elevens in cricket festivals at Kingston and Blackpool. He led the Minor Counties combined team when they played the Indians in 1952.

J. E. McConnon

J. E. McConnon is a tall, 30-year-old, off-spin bowler who was out of action for the better part of the last season because of an operation following a knee injury. But he has shown up very favourably in his matches in the season just ended. He was capped for Glamorgan in 1951 and his best performances include 14 for 153 against Derby at Cardiff and a hat trick over the South Africans at Swansea.

Alan Watkins

Alan Watkins is reputed to be one of the best leg-slip fielders in the world and is one of the best all-rounders in England. He is a left-hand batsman of unusual ability and a good bowler of varying speed. He has toured India before. He played in three Tests against the Indians in England last year.

He made his debut in Test cricket against the Australians in 1948.

In the 1952 season he scored 1,333 runs, took 68 wickets and held 28 catches. Cricket is not only sporting interest; he has played soccer for Plymouth and Cardiff.

Bob Berry

Twenty-seven-year old Bob Berry is the little man of the side. He is 5ft. 4ins. but his slow left-arm spinners are deadly.

He gained his place in the Lancashire side after taking 10 Yorkshire wickets while playing for Minor Counties in 1949 at Lords. He has played against the West Indians and toured Australia in 1951.

Peter Loader

The speedster in the bowling side will be young 20-year-old Peter Loader who came to the front for Surrey this season. He was the County's deputy for Alec Bedser, who was busy playing for England against the Australians.

Loader has been nursed to peak form by Stuart Surridge, the Surrey captain, who sees great possibilities for this fast and very accurate bowler.

P. A. Gibb

Paul A. Gibb is 40 and made history by playing as a professional after he gained his Blue at Cambridge. He is essentially a wicket-keeper but is more than a useful right-handed bat.

He made his big-cricket debut in South Africa in the 1938-39 tour. In the Timeless Test at Durban, he batted for nearly eight hours to score 120, adding 280 runs for the second wicket with Bill Edrich.

He is a much travelled cricketer having toured Canada, America, Bermuda, India in 1937-38, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

He joined the Essex County side as a professional in 1951 and last season created a wicket-keeping record by catching 66 behind the wicket and stumping 17—a total of 83 wickets in all.

D. W. G. Fletcher

D. W. G. Fletcher is another member of the successful County Championship team, Surrey. He is their stylish opening batsman who blossomed forth in first-class cricket in 1947. But illness held up his progress till last season when he scored 1,960 runs for the county. He is 29.

J. F. Crapp

Another batsman-fielder is 41-year-old J. F. Crapp. He is the first left-hander to have completed 2,000 runs in one season for Gloucestershire. The total included seven centuries.

He has topped 1,000 runs 11 times, and his county average stands second only to Wally Hammond.

G. M. Emmett

Gloucester's opening batsman G. M. Emmett was born in India in 1912 and will have the opportunity of spending his 41st birthday there on December 2.

Emmett toured India with the Commonwealth team in 1950-51. He is a very versatile bat who can easily hold his end or knock up a substantial total. He scored over 2,000 runs in 1949 and in 1951.

G. A. Edrich

Lancashire's Geoffrey A. Edrich is the third of the Edrich brothers in English cricket. He is a good right-handed batsman who made his 2,000 runs last season. His 1951 total included seven centuries. He is 35.

R Subba Row

Young Raman Subba Row who was capped for Surrey this year is a Cambridge Blue.

The son of an Indian barrister, Subba Row has been playing consistently well for the past three seasons. At Cambridge he was an excellent all-rounder but when he joined the Surrey side this season, he concentrated on being a batsman and was fourth in the English batting averages.

He learnt his cricket at Whitgifts School and is rated a certainty for an English Test team in the future. He is one of the trio of bright young Surrey players in the Commonwealth team.

S. Ramadhin

Sonny Ramadhin is the West Indian slow-spin bowler. Experts have vied with each other in attempts to divulge the secret of the type of spin Ramadhin employs and to nominate when it will be bowled.

As an experiment he was dropped from the West Indian team in the last Test against the Indians, but no replacement has been found for him yet.

He will fly to the Carribean Islands wit hthe other West Indians before the end of the tour in time for the MCC-West Indies series.

F. Worrell

The immaculate Frank Worrell will doubtless be welcomed by the Indian cricket followers. This Indian cricket followers. This hard-hitting and stylish batsman will miss his partner, Everton Weekes, but can be relied upon to pile up the runs. Worrell also is a useful change bowler. He was in India with the last Commonwealth team.

Roy Marshal

Bespectacled Roy Marshall, third of the West Indians in the

(Continued on Page 22 and Col 3)

Candidates' Tournament

CHESS

THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP "candidates' tournament" is being played at Neuhaussen Switzerland. The winner of this event will play Botwinnik the present world Chess Champion and has to win more than half the total points to get the title.

The following competitors are playing: Gilgoric, Taimanor, Najdorf, Petrosian, Averbach, Szabo, Euwe, Stahlberg, Boleslavsky, Kotov, Geller, Smyslov, Keres, Reshevsky and Bronstein. Only one player who is qualified to play and is absent is Reuben Fine.

Dr. Euwe made a fine start and was leading after the first two rounds scoring over Kotov and Geller. His game with Geller as Black was an outstanding performance. The game is given below.

Nimzo-Indian Defence

WHITE:—Geller.
BLACK:—Euwe.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. Kt-QB3, B-Kt5; 4. P-K3, P-B4; 5 P-QR3 (*1), BxKt ch; 6. PxB, P-QKt3; 7. B-Q3, B-Kt2; 8. P-B3, Kt-B3; 9. Kt-K2, Castles; 10. Castles, Kt-QR4 (*2), 11. P-K4, Kt-K1 (*3); 12. Kt-Kt3, PxP; 13. PxP, R-B1(*4); 14. P-B4, KtxP; 15. P-B5, P-B3 (*5); 16. R-B4, P-QKt4; 17. R-R4, Q-Kt3; 18. P-K5, KtxKP (*6); 19. PxP, KtxB; 20. QxKt (*7), ExP (*8); 21. QxPch, K-B2; 22. B-R6, R-KR1 (*9); 23. QxR, R-B7 (*10); 24. R-QB1, RxP ch; 25. K-B1 (*11). Q-Kt6; 26. K-K1, Q-B6 and White resigned (*12).

Comments

(*1) P-K3 is the Rubinstein, P-QR3 the Samisch variation. Here the two are mixed as is often done nowadays. It appears, however, that White loses a tempo if he wishes later on to continue with P-K4.

(*2) This insignificant-looking move is the basis of Black's strategy.

(*3) Another move which is difficult to fathom, but is part of Black's plan.

(*4) Black's intentions are becoming clear, he has fixed a weakness at White's QB4, and White must decide on whether to hold it, a difficult task. (14. Q-K2, B-R3;), or to go in for an all-out King's side attack, against which Black has provided with 11. .... Kt-K1.

(*5) A timely move, providing an outlet for the King.

(*6) One of the many outstanding moves in this game of surprises.

(*7) 20. PxP, Q-B3 is sufficient.

(*8) Things begin to look precarious for Black.

(*9) One of the most amazing resources in the history of Chess, and one which Dr. Euwe must have foreseen many moves ago.

(*10) The winning move, made possible by Black's sacrifice of a Rook. There is no reply.

(*11) If 25. K-R1, RxKt ch: followed by mate.

(*12) If 27. R-B4, Q-K6 ch; or again if 27. R-B2, R-Kt8 ch; 28. K-Q2, R-Q8 mate.

Queen's Gambit Accepted

In the following game the lively and enterprising tactics of both the players make a very exciting struggle of a long game of 37 moves. Accepting the Queen's Gambit was at one time considered dangerous but it seems to be coming back more and more into favour. It has been played with success by such diverse players as Reshevsky, Rubinstein, Steinitz and Janowsky.

WHITE:—I. Kan.
BLACK:—V. Rauzer.

1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, PxP; 3. Kt-KB3, P-QB4; 4. P-K3, PxP; 5. BxP, P-K3 (*1); 6. PxP (*2), Kt-KB3; 7. Castles, B-K2 (*3); 8. Q-K2, Castles; 9. Kt-B3, P-QR3 (*4); 10. B-B4, P-QKt4; 11. B-QKt3, B-Kt2; 12. QR-Q1, Kt-Q4 (*5); 13. B-K5, KtxKt; 14. PxKt, Kt-Q2 (=6); 15. B-KB4 (*7), Kt-B3; 16. Kt-K5, Kt-Q4; 17. B-Q2. R-B1; 18. P-QB4 (*8), PxP; 19. BxP, P-QR4; 20. R-Kt1 (*9), B-R1; 21. R-Kt3, B-Kt5; 22. B-B1 (*10), Kt-B6; 23. Q-Kt4 (*11), R-B (*12); 24. KtxR, B-Q4; 25. B-R6, Q-B3; 26. B-Kt5 (*13), QxP; 27. QxQ, Kt-K7 ch; 28. K-R1, KtxQ; 29. RxB (*14), PxR; 30. Kt-Kt6 (*15), R-Kt1; 31. KtxB, PxKt; 32. R-Q1 (*16), Kt-K3 (*17); 33. RxP, R-R1; 34. B-K7 (*18), P-Kt6; 35. P-QR3, P-Kt7; 36. R-QKt5, R-QB1 (*19) and White resigned.

Comments

(*1) Of course not 5. .... PxP; 6. BxPch, and sudden death —A USEFUL TRAP to Know.

(*2) White could have played 6. QxP, or 6. KtxP. Instead he reconciles himself to an isolated Pawn, in order to give more freedom to his pieces.

(*3) 7. .... Kt-B3 attacking the Queen Pawn would have prevented 8. Q-K2.

(*4) Preparing for 10. .... P-QKt4, and the development of his Queen Bishop on the long diagonal.

Tempo Gained

(*5) Gaining a tempo by the attack on the Bishop.

(*6) Once more developing with gain of time, as his opponent will want to keep his Bishops for the attack.

(*7) Offhand 15. B-Kt3 seems more natural, but White evidently plans R-Q3, then B-Q2 (to protect his weak Bishop Pawn) and eventually R-KR3. An inordinate fondness for the "two Bishops" can turn wins into losses. Kan gets a lesson similar to the one Janowsky got from Lasker in 1924.

Weak Pawn Exchanged

(*8) White exchanges as he does not want to be tied down indefinitely to defending his weak Pawn.

(*9) Now if 20. .... B-Kt5; 21. P-QR3, BxB; 22. RxB, with advantage to White.

(*10) Much better was 22. R-KR3. White loses a great deal of time trying to keep his Bishops.

(*11) White seems to have found a good reply. He menaces 24. B-KR6, Q-B3; 25. B-KKt5, or 24. B-KKt5, Q moves; 25. B-B6 or simply 24. P-QR3, winning a piece. On 23. .... KtxP, 24. R-Kt3, P-Kt3; 25. BxKt winning a piece.

White Is Upset

(*12) A brilliant reply which upsets all of White's calculations Now on 24. B-R6, Q-B3; 25. B-Kt5. QxKt wins.

(*13) Black answers this with another surprise move.

(*14) Of course not 29. R-Q3, BxKt. As White must lose some material (his Rook and Knight are attacked) he decides to remove one of the dangerous Bishops.

Pretty Combination

(*15) White plans this pretty combination: 30. .... BxP; 31. B-K7, R-Kt1; 32. BxP, RxKt; 33. B-B5 with Bishops of opposite colour.

(*16) Despite Black's evident superiority the ending needs still more care.

(*17) Endangers the win. Better would have been 32. .... Kt-K7; 33. RxP, R-R1; 34. R-Kt5, P-R3; 35. B-K7, Kt-Q5; 36. RxP, Kt-B3; 37. R-K4, R-K1 wins.

(*18) Here White misses his chance for a possible draw. He should have played, 34. P-KR3, RxP; 35. B-K7, RxP (35. .... R-Kt7; 36. R-QKt5); 36. BxP, and now 36. .... RxP? would lose by 37. R-QKt5. After the text-move Black gives his opponent no more chances.

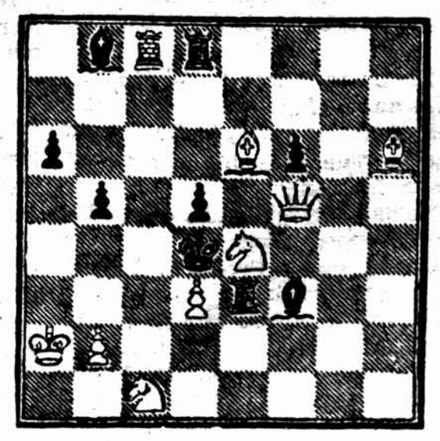
(*19) To which there is no answer. If 37. P-KR3, R-B8ch, and 38. .... P-Kt8 and Queens.

—Bhalchandra V. Khare.

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 56.

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 55 Keymove:—R-Kt5.

"Silly, you can't fly," brayed Buttons

Freckles Has An Adventure

By JEANNE MASSGET

LINDA loved Freckles the colt. Every morning she came to the pasture to see him. He liked to nuzzle in her pocket for a carrot or an apple. And he almost always found one. Each day she brushed him until he shone, and his black speckles sparkled.

One morning Linda didn't come. Freckles waited and waited. He pawed the ground impatiently. He poked his velvety nose over the fence and whinnied shrilly.

"Why are you making such a fuss?" asked Buttons the burro. Freckles swished at a fly with his curly corkscrew tail.

"I've been waiting all day long for Linda to play with me. Why doesn't she come?" He stamped his foot. "Besides I'm hungry for a carrot."

The burro eyed him wisely. "If you had not spent so much time at the pond today, you would have noticed something."

"Whatever are you talking about?" said Freckles crossly.

"Linda went away."

"Went away!" cried the little horse in dismay. He tossed his head and nickered loudly. "She wouldn't go without coming to the pasture to pet me and say good-by."

"Linda did come. But you were so busy splashing in the pond, admiring your tail in the water, you didn't hear her."

Freckles hung his head. He felt foolish.

*

Buttons cocked a long ear at his friend. "A man took her in a car. I think it was her Daddy."

"Oh, dear," sighed the little horse, "maybe she's gone back to the city."

The burro busily rubbed his head on a fencepost. "She did look sad. Anyway," he said smugly, "she gave me the carrot meant for you."

Freckles sighed louder and his head dropped lower.

"Cheer up, Freckles. Maybe she'll come back."

The little horse snorted, "If Linda is unhappy, I'm going to look for her and make her happy again." Restlessly he turned and trotted down the pasture.

"Wait," brayed Buttons. "You can't go to the city."

"Why not?"

"Because you're all fenced in."

Suddenly there was a whir of wings. Freckless stopped. It was a flock of birds. The little horse stared wistfully up at them. "I wish I could fly. Then I'd fly right over this fence."

The burro ambled up and snatched at a daisy. "Silly, you can't fly."

"Well, I can try," cried Freckles, "At least I can jump."

Buttons dropped the daisy in surprise. "Oh, no, you're too little!" He looked thoughtfully at the fence. "I know a better way. Why don't you just kick down the gate?"

Freckles' big brown eyes shone. "Of course! I never thought of that!" He trotted to the gate and kicked once with all his might. Nothing happened. He kicked again. The gate began to wobble. With one last whack of his heels, off it flew. Freckles was free! He didn't wait to say good-by to Buttons. Lickety-split down the road he went, his long tail streaming behind him. Soon he was out of sight.

Buttons stared in alarm. He didn't know whether to follow, or whether to stay. So all he did was bray loudly and run in little circles.

Just then a horn tooted, brakes screeched, and out of a car hopped Linda and her Daddy. Down to the pasture she ran as fast as she could go. Quickly she stopped. The gate was open. Buttons was braying. But where was Freckles? She called her Daddy. He came running. He called the hired man. He came running.

They looked in the barn. Freckles was not there. They looked in the orchard. Freckles was not there. Then up and down the road they went, but nowhere could they find him.

Little Linda tried not to cry. Her Daddy put his arm around her.

*

"Never mind," he said, "we'll keep looking for the little horse. Yes, sir, even if we have to go to the city." Back into the car they climbed. Down the road they chugged.

"Have you seen a speckled horse," they asked everyone they met, "with a curly corkscrew tail?" But no one had.

Now all this time Freckles was not far away. After he had galloped down the road, up the hill, and past some houses, he came to a park. It was a pretty park with green grass and shady trees. normal appearance. During the discussion, which concerned his wife, who had been asked to accompany him, he became tense, tremulous, and was on the 'verge of tears.' Abruptly a reddening of the nasal mucous membranes with nasal congestion and obstruction was observed. After the discussion was ended, the patient was reassured and diverted, and after another hour his nasal functions had returned toward normal."

There were lots of little children playing. Freckles stopped to watch. Linda wasn't with them.

The little horse galloped on until he came to a big iron fence. Suddenly he heard a loud roar. It was coming from a fierce, tawny animal with a great shaggy head.

"Oh, dear," cried Freckles, what big teeth he has!" He backed up and bumped squarely into another fence. A huge, furry animal rose on its hind legs and growled. Poor Freckles tried to run. Everywhere he turned, people yelled and animals bellowed. Soon a man caught him and put him in a cage. The iron gate clanged shut behind him. Freckles looked around in dismay. On one side was a towering, glowering elephant; on the other side was a tall, funny animal with a long, long neck. In front of him was the gate.

*

"I can't kick that down," said the little horse sadly. "How can I find Linda now? I don't even know where I am!"

The elephant poked his long nose at Freckles and boomed, "You don't know where you are? In the zoo! Naturally, in the zoo!"

"In the zoo!" cried Freckles. "I don't belong in a zoo!"

The giraffe bent her long neck over and looked at the little horse curiously. "With a tail like yours, of course you belong in a zoo!"

Suddenly there were voices outside. Freckles pricked his ears. The zoo-keeper came to the gate. A tall man cam after him. Holding his hand was a little girl with big, brown eyes. It was Linda!

Joyously Freckles whinnied. Happily Linda shouted. Soon the gate was open, and at last they were together. Everyone was smiling. Linda smiled a little girl smile. Freckles smiled a special horse smile. They knew they would find each other. And they did!

—*The Christian Science Monitor*

Political Tangle In Malaya

(Continued from Page 7 Col. 5)

weakness is found to be in its prematurity.

Vascillating Policy

Amidst all this raging of communal differences on two sides of the same line, so to speak, the British have stood by with no definite programme of support or encouragement to offer except what represents a carryover from their immediate post-war, post-Malayan Union policy.

This is an insufficient policy which consists in keeping the Malaya and Chinese interested enough in each other's racialism to the point where it might coalesce to sweep British power out of the country too early for the good of all concerned. This policy has achieved its end admirably, testimony being found in the lack of violent nationalism in Malaya of the type which seems to have characterised the other nations around it, but the corollary to it has been that it had not succeeded in providing the various Malayan groups with the necessary stimulus to eradicate what is most aptly termed "communal apathy," or to encourage the development of realistic, national politics to take the place of a peculiarly savage communal apathy. The failure is reflected in the latest sitting of the Federal Legislative Council in May, 1953, at which a move amounting to a motion of no confidence in the Member for Home Affairs, Dato Sir Onn bin Ja'afar, was presented by a Chinese Councillor, Mr. Tan Siew Sin. It resulted in quite frank statements being made in the Council, in the course of which several communal-minded speakers showed their true colours in the heat of debate.

Inter-Racial Discord

The motion called upon the council to deplore the action of the Hon. Member in making a purportedly anti-Chinese speech before the IMP, of which the Dato is President; the Dato is said to have relegated the MCA to the status of an organisation under the control of the various Chinese Chambers of Commerce and to have "calculated to stir up inter-racial discord" through this speech. The motion was heavily defeated, but in its very nature of origin, from a Chinese against a Malay, it could have been taken as an example of racialism.

A strong debate led to frank and perhaps over-frank speaking in which Councillors were accused and accures others, of being "an enemy of the Chinese" and having a "deep abiding hatred of the Chinese," this from a Chinese to an Englishman in the Council. However, while there was strong and heated racialism in which racial-minded Malays and Chinese joined forces again to decry, ironically enough, as "radicalism" the sincere words of a non-racially inclined Malayan leader, there was also some satisfaction in noting that firstly the defeat of this most extremely-worded motion, and seconly the large number of Councillors who spoke not so much in defence of the Hon. Member under fire, as in terms of their own sincerity in their conviction of the need to stand against petty racialism and their direct opposition to the proposer of the unfortunate motion. In the words of Mr. Watherston, the Chief Secretary, the motion might have done considerable damage in "stirring up precisely that inter-racial discord which it purports to deplore", Mr. Watherston went on to state the Government's full confidence in Dato Sir Onn bin Ja'afar as the Member for Home Affairs, and his words were greeted with applause and cheers from the Council.

In spite of the large number of rational non-communal voices that were raised, the dangers of communalism, were quite apparent from the tone and attitude of other speakers, this within the first council of the land itself. Political development in Malaya is still stifled by such petty racialism and mistrust, and until the present leaders of all segments realise that it is up to them to work against instead of encouraging it, it will form a vile force that will twist the tenor of Malayan politics, as such into internecine strife and bloodshed. It has qualities of appeal to the mobs and the masses that make it a danger of the first magnitude in a new nation.—*NNF.*

Potters' Wheel Still Holds Pride Of Place In Modern Ceramics Factory

By Carol B. Hewitt

Ever since I saw an Orrefors glass cream and sugar set in my sister's gift shop five years ago, I have admired Swedish imports. So when I got the chance to spend a year in Sweden recently, I looked forward to investigating these imports at the source, so to speak. It was a most rewarding experience, and I came home with an even greater appreciation of Swedish workmanship.

The Upsala-Ekeby ceramics works was perhaps the most interesting place I visited, for their chief designer, Mari Simmulson, gave me an insight into the reason for the success of Swedish ceramics and, incidentally, probably for the success of other Swedish products as well.

As Mrs. Simmulson explains it, the ceramics plant feels that it has a mission to perform in bringing out only the best in people's taste.

POTTERS' WHEEL

I found it surprising and thoroughly interesting to discover the effort and attention that go into even the simplest item. The complete production of the ceramic art work takes place at the factory in Ekeby-bruk, Sweden, about 35 miles northwest of Stockholm. Even the clay is obtained in the immediate neighbourhood. It is mixed up in great batches to the proper consistency and several times a day is distributed to the potters who are scattered in different corners throughout the factory. The company employs about 700 people, of whom two-thirds are men; and it is they who perform most of the heavier work including working the potters' wheels. They work with skill and speed, and I was amazed to see their large masculine hands turning out delicate vases and comical bear cubs.

Once the items have left the potters' wheels, they are dried and fired in huge ovens with temperatures ranging from 1700 to 2000 degree F. Then most items are glazed and fired once again before they come out in finished condition. Some pieces may even be fired three times.

Mr. Bergholtz, export manager for Upsala-Ekeby, told me that the company has on hand 400 to 500 different models. However, new models are constantly being added and others dropped so that the preparation of folders and catalogues for prospective buyers is always a difficult problem. The actual design of the various pieces is done by three designers, all of them women. They not only think up ideas for the products but also carry through the actual production end of the first few pieces to be sure that the end result is precisely what they had in mind. These pieces are then used as patterns for future production. The more exclusive items, the so-called collection pieces, are created and decorated throughout by the artist herself and bear not only the usual company stamp but her own signature as well.

ARTIST IN FACTORY

My friend, Mrs. Simmulson, is a refugee from Estonia, who fled to Sweden in 1944. She has been with this company since 1949 and has a wide background of ceramic experience. She gained her training

I think probably her success is in the main due to the fact that she is in complete agreement with the company's policy of making only what is in good taste. She also pointed out to me that the artist in a factory has a much harder job than the free-lance artist, for he just cannot go his own way. It is not enough merely to sit down and create beautiful objects of art; these objects must be adaptable to the production facilities and finances of the factory. The artist must also keep in close contact with the public and be able to sense tastes and wishes.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

THE hero-worship tendency is there in all of us: particularly when we are young, writes Miss Nooru Peermahomed in "The Home And The World."

Secretly we hug an image of some significant personality that has greatly moved us. He may be a hero from the pages of distant history, or a character whose biography has left an indelible imprint on our minds.

More often, we are drawn towards people with whom we have come in actual contact. No matter from where our heroes spring, whether from fiction, history or real life, they hold us spell-bound. The influence they have on us is indeed beneficial since we are impelled to build our own character and personality in the likeness of our particular hero.

For all great men have great and striking qualities of mind and body. There is no place in their magnanimous souls for pettiness, meanness, selfish-arrogance, pride or intolerance. These traits are loathesome, and by appreciating only the highest and the best in human nature, we lend colour and purpose to our own deeds.

True greatness always goes hand in hand with goodness. Whereas all of us cannot be blessed with eminence, we can all be good. Indeed, I have always had a greater appreciation for the man of the heart rather than of the head; for the man of moral courage than the one with muscular strength. High moral qualities draw me like sweet-scented flowers draw bees, and I have come to realize that only through goodness can lasting greatness be achieved. All other faculties are ephimeral, since the world does not profit by them. However, moral excellence does not rest on mere precepts, but it lies in shining deeds of examples.

Give me a man like the Good Samaritan or men who perform daily "little nameless unremembered acts of kindness and love." Not for me the general "riding cock-horse to parade when the bugles are blown", but the unhonoured dead without whom no victory is possible.

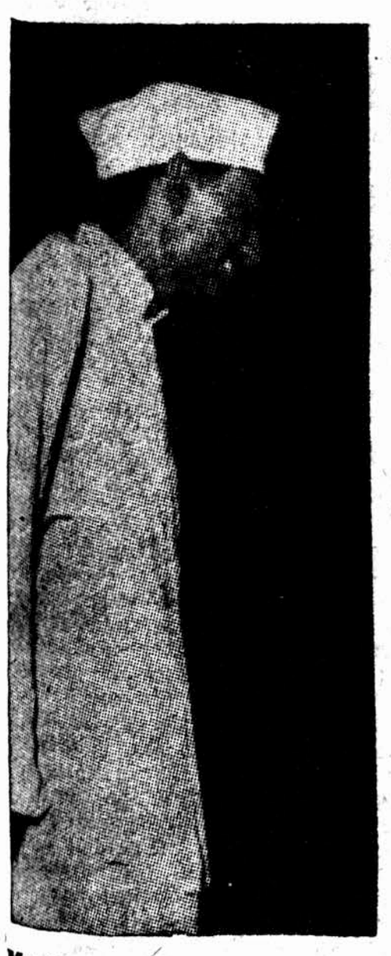
Men who die for truth, justice and righteousness are my heroes. A prophet or the servant of the people moves me much more than all the generalisimos of the earth. I admire Mahatma Gandhi not because he was the political liberator of our country but because he was a genuinely good man, who fought for justice and truth. His body may have perished, but it is his soul which marches on and which will continue to march on as long as time lasts!

CHAINLESS SOUL

Riches I hold in light esteem,
And love I laugh to scorn;
And lust of fame was but a dream.
That vanished with the morn.
And if I pray, the only prayer
That moves my lips for me
Is, "Leave the heart that now I bear
And give my liberty!"
Yes, as my swift days near their goal,
'Tis all that I implore;
In life and death a chainless soul
With courage to endure.

Emily Bronte.

Miss Tanner In Jamshedpur



Mr. Jayant P. Pandya, Secretary of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari, is one of the oldest workers of the Organisation.

Miss Diane Tanner, a student of the University of Minnesota. U.S.A., studying specially Balkan-ji-Bari in India (she is one of the eight who arrived in India sometime in June 1953 under the leadership of Professor White to study Indian social problems), came to Jamshedpur as a guest of our Unit for a short visit of three days, writes Shri S. Sitaraman, Secretary of the Jamshedpur, Balkan-ji-Unit.

She was received at Tatanagar Railway station by Shri N. Nataraj, the President, Shri Saran Singh, Vice-President, Shri Sitaraman, General Secretary, and Shrimati Sitaraman, Associate Member. Miss Tanner was taken direct to Golmuri Unit from the Railway Station.

Reaching the Unit, she hoisted the Balkan-ji-Bari Banner and inspected the ranks of over 90 children members who had turned out for the function. She was presented to the members of the Executive Council of the Unit by the General Secretary, Shri S. Sitaraman. Thereafter, children gave a display of physical training exercises and group games. Miss Diane Tanner then gave a short talk on the children's organisations in the States, and answered a series of questions from the members. Shri Nataraj presented to Miss Tanner an album of photographs taken on the several occasions at the Unit. Thereafter, sweets were distributed to all present.

A tea party was arranged by the Unit at the United Club, to which all the elite of the town were invited. After tea, at a meeting presided over by Mrs. N. J. Haley, Miss Diane Tanner was presented to all assembled, in a formal speech delivered by the General Secretary, Shri S. Sitaraman. Miss Tanner gave a short talk on her experiences in India with particular reference to Balkan-ji-Bari Units she had visited since her arrival in India. A series of dance recitals and music by children members followed. The function concluded with thanks-giving by the President of the Unit, Shri N. Nataraj.

On the following morning, Miss Tanner was conducted round the subsidiary Industries—Indian Steel Wire Products Ltd., India Cable Co. Ltd. and Tinplate Company of India Ltd.—by the General Secretary, Shri S. Sitaraman. Later in the afternoon she was also taken to the C.T.A.'s office and the various parts of the town. An informal gathering was arranged at the Dimna Nalla Lake House where Miss Tanner had discussions with the workers of the Golmuri Unit of the Bari and partook of light refreshments. In the evening both Miss Tanner and the General Secretary were the guests at the local Rotary Club dinner meeting.

The next morning, Miss Tanner, along with the General Secretary, Shri S. Sitaraman and Miss Joan Haley, visited the Tisco Works and then the Noamundi Iron Ore Mines about 89 miles away from Jamshedpur. To the mines they drove by car. After lunch, they visited Murga Mandir, water fall and enjoyed a trolley ride from Katamati to the Power House and loading station. Taking tea at the Mines she returned from Noamundi late in the evening. Miss Tanner dined with Mr. & Mrs. N. J. Haley and then left for Calcutta, to continue her tour of other places of interest in South India.

What Is Discipline?

Discipline is the training for a mode of life, in accordance with established rules. A life without discipline is like a boat without a rudder. Just as a boat cannot sail properly without a rudder, so an undisciplined man cannot achieve success in life.

Discipline at home is sssential. No house can be run smoothly in the absence of discipline. It is good discipline that maintains the balance of domestic affairs.

Discipline at home is essential mestic animals as well. An untrained horse will lead the carriage astray. Similarly a dog that is not trained well, will allow a thief to enter his master's house.

Discipline in Society is of great importance. No society or company can pull on for long, if discipline is not observed.

Discipline in gams also plays a great part. If a batsman refuses to go out when bowled the game loses its fun, or if a player defies the referee's whistle in a football match, when the ball has gone outside the boundary line, the cricket or football match comes to an end.

Discipline in Army is absolutely requisite. Without it, an army will be just a mob. So far as war is concerned, such an army is useless.

Discipline in Government is equally important. Without it the different departments will run into a chaos.

In the same way, no College or School can work smoothly without it. For their smooth working the staff of the school should be properly disciplined. Undisciplined schools or institutions are total failures.

Above all self-discipline is very necessary in life. Self-disciplined people are liked and respected everywhere. But self-discipline is the hardest task of all, hence people shirk it.

In order to discipline yourself some rules should be framed and adhered to. If you cannot keep these self-made rules, then nothing can go on. It must be borne in mind, that the work of the Universe is based on established rules and laws. All these things go to prove that discipline is a precious thing in life.

Earliest Artificial Lights

Light is one of the forces of Nature upon which human beings are more or less dependent, and ever since the first savage lighted a dry stick at his fire, and with its flare illuminated the dark recesses of his cave, mankind has been striving to bring light under his control, and to create artificial light to make bright the hours of darkness when the sun has sunk bellow the horizon. Torches were the earliest form of artificial light used in olden days. Then came primitive lamps, burning fluid bitumen, or fats and oils such as the Eskimos use today.

Primitive candles were manufactured by the ancient Romans, and for many centuries candles and lamps were the only sources of artificial light known to man. New experiments showed that coal gas could give brilliant light. At the beginning of the nineteenth century it was discovered that coal gas could be used to give a light several times more brilliant than the brightest candle,

Mr. Jayant P. Pandya with Balkan-ji-Bari workers of Ahmedabad.

and gradually gas took the place of lamps and candles.

For a long time gas was the chief artificial illuminant; then electricity began to dispute its supremacy, until nowadays we have the delicate gas mantle, made of rare unburnable substances and giving off a very brilliant light competing with the delicate metal filaments of the electric lamp, which are so tough that the resistance they offer to the passage of electricity through them causes them to glow and give off a dazzling illumination.

Learning Lesson

In the days of a very good king, there lived a very haughty man. He was very rich but very unkind too.

Once it was raining cats and dogs and a poor beggar with a small child in his arms came to him and said, "Please sir, I am feeling very cold and my child is very wet. May I sit here in a corner and dry myself?"

"Dry yourself? Get out, or I'll kick you!"

The poor man was so much surprised that he could not say or do anything. The rich man got up and kicked him. With the kick the child in his arms fell down, and being only three months old, died immediately.

Then the father began to moan and picking it up he went away. The beggar went straight to the king. The king being a kind man was shocked and grieved at hearing his story. He made the poor man a steward in his kitchen.

Then the king invited the haughty man to dine with him. That man felt very proud. He dressed in best clothes. Then he went to the king's palace.

The king greeted him. Then they went in for dinner. The servants first brought some delicious soup for the king and when he had a little left they brought some for the rich man.

And when they took the king's plate away they took his away too. He looked astonished for he had only tasted two mouthfuls! The servants did the same with hll the dishes.

They could give the king a dish to east and after he had eaten it they would bring that very dish for the rich man but would take both plates away when he had eaten only a mouthful!

When at last the king had finished his dinner, he took him to the parlour, said good night, and went back.

The rich man was very angry. But he could not say anything. And when he went to bed he thought over everything. "I deserved what I got. His Majesty has taught me a lesson. I will not be haughty anymore."

There are 23,000,000 smokers in Great Britain, and they each spend on .he average about £30 a year on tobacco. Nearly £700,000,000 worth of smoke blown out of 23,000,000 mouths every year, or £2,000 every minute!

Man Of Action

He was applying for work with another firm.

"What were you at Blank's?" asked the manager.

"I was a doer, sir."

"And what might that be?"

"Well, the manager would tell the clerk to do something; the clerk would tell me to do it; and as there was nobody for me to tell I'd do it myself."

A Prayer

Our Father, who are in Heaven, and on Earth, and everywhere about us, we would live as thy children in deed as in name.

May we never have cause to be ashamed of anything we do, but be strong to fight the good fight for Thee.

Not Himself

A popular actor was visiting a small town where the local theatre was holding a competition. Prizes were offered for the best impersonations of the great man.

Disguising himself, the actor entered the contest under an assumed name.

And was not among the first three prizewinners!

Balkan-ji-Bari

Children of Bakan-ji-Bari Units throughout India celebrated the Annual Children's Day, Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant in a befitting manner.

At Bal Bhavan children celebrated the Gandhi Jayanti with a variety programme. Professor N. K. Bhagwat and Shrimati Jayavati. A Kaji related stories from Bapuji's life. And children displayed wonderful items of histrionic art.

You are most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

THESE chapters tell the true story of the four American World War II chaplains who gave up their lifebelts to soldiers and went down with their troopship in the North Atlantic in February 1943.

Chaplain George Fox served in the U.S. Army Ambulance Corps during World War II, was wounded but returned to the U. S. and completed his education for the ministry, was married, and a son was born.

He Carried Message Of Religion To Masses

THE month in the hospital after he was wounded was the only celebration George wanted for the end of the war. It was wonderful to watch the autumn sun climbing up the wall, to have nothing to do but eat and sleep. And no more war.

The doctors and nurses told George they were surprised at his rapid recovery.

"You nearly broke your back, but you're really on the mend. Your spine is healing nicely. First thing you know you'll be back with your unit."

In a month's time George moved with the hospital train from La Havre to Le Mans. They finally settled at Mesves in the south of France. George's insistence on daily walks and exercise, and his love of the outdoors restored him to his unit for light duty. The Second Ambulance Train moved up and down the Rhine from Niederbieder to Gross, stopping in the small towns en route.

Like all his fellows in the army, George was anxious to get back to the United States. He thought back over the tough days of the last half year. The citation for his Silver Star said: "For gallantry in action against the enemy in the Champagne Sector." What dull words they were for the experiences he and his fellow soldiers had lived through.

Now he had a Purple Heart and the French fourragere and a far more glowing testimonial in the unit citation that he carried in his small box of papers. He read it over again from time to time:

"The 2nd American Division showed proof of the most admirable qualities of endurance and indomitable will to conquer during the course of the attack on July 18, 1918, south-west of Soissons. By their splendid efforts they surmounted many difficulties and, in the face of the enemy's deadly fire, performed the duties entrusted to them, thus contributing greatly to the success of the day."

"These units took a glorious part in the operations carried out by the 4th French Army in Champagne in October 1918."

Already, George could see, he was history with those who lived on or were buried under the rows of crosses in a foreign land. But his eyes were fixed on his future. The war had taught him the importance of peace; it had also given him some inkling of the tasks before him.

Call To Preach

Return to Altoona did not suit his taste or his ambition. He wanted to serve people. He was determined to turn his religious life to some practical end, but for that he would need education which didn't seem easy to achieve from his present point of vantage. But President Lincoln hadn't found it impossible; he had read and studied and had achieved the goals he had set for himself. George was determined to follow that pattern. He would work in the day and go to school at night. God would show him where he was needed, and in what way he could make his life count.

After careful thought, he decided that the Moody Institute in Chicago, Illinois, in the American Midwest, would be a good starting point. The Institute more than live up to the promise. George studied the Bible, and learned to quote from it with fire and precision. In group discussions he found he could more than hold his own with the best of he students.

One student above all others stood out in all George's classes—a tall, dark girl whose verve and sparkling conversation completedly captivated George. Others in his class had spirit; she had fire. Others spoke well; her preaching was electric and beautiful.

Falls In Love

George was shy. Isadora Hurlbut seemed at first a star far beyond any orbit in which he could hope to shine. She was from the northeastern State of Vermont. Gradually he got to know her at classes and he treasured the memories of those frequent meetings. One thing was clear to his heart—he was in love with her. But could he hope to be able to measure up to her talent and ideals?

For months he agonized over the question while their friendship deepened. Classes and meetings paled before the strength of his dream. Would she marry him? How wonderful it would be to have a wife who was herself a forceful evangelist! Then he could look toward a career of service which would widen out in ever-greater circles.

At last George plucked up courage to ask the question.

They drove down to Winona Lake in the nearby State of Indiana for the wedding. The radiant face of his bride at their wedding presaged the dawn of a new day for George; it was the pledge of a bright future.

In the autumn of 1925 George and his wife went to Vermont to begin their work together. During their courtship Isadora had tried to imbue George with some of the love she had for state where she had been born. Seeing Vermont for the first time with his own eyes, George found it the epitome of the childish dream he had dreamed long ago in the smoke and dust of Altoona: green hills, pure skies and quiet streams, forthright people.

Settling in at West Berkshire was the prelude to the evangelistic work. George had been appointed to minister to the people of West Bershire, Franklin, and East Franklin. His territory was right up against the Canadian border. West Berkshire itself was one of the ports of entry from Canada. Life there was quiet, but interesting and varied.

George plunged into the work of the ministry with fervour. Sometimes it seemed that he was forever on the road, consoling the sick, praying with the dying, visiting his people. In late spring and summer the work of preaching and friendly visits was a delight, but when the endless snows came and there was just barely one track on the road, it required fortitude and stamina to shuttle between the little meeting houses of his circuit. The wind bit into his face; the churches were often cold and draughty. Yet in winter most of his people especially needed the help of religion. They were walled in on themselves in an icy stillness. George's smile and his enthusiastic love of God brought a ray of the extraordinary into lives that had narrowed down to their own fields and small home concerns.

In 1929, after two years of a successful ministry George left the Vermont Conference and went back to Illinois. A student pastorate at Downs, Illinois, was made available to him. With this as a financial backlog George entered Illinois Wesleyan at Bloomington, Illinois, for the completion of his college studies. It meant rising while the morning stars were still bright in the sky, it meant hard work until late in the night, and the Sunday responsibilities of a parish, but George shouldered his tasks with a smile.

The bachelor of arts degree at Illinois Wesleyan was one step upward in his education. It gave his a knowlede of worldly wisdom, the classics, history, and an insight into men. But best of all it opened the way for him to go on to the Boston University State of Massachusetts, School of Theology in the eastern

IN 1932 George received a practical and spiritual measure of his success. The annual conference was at Waterbury, Vermont. George was presented to the Church Assembly for the usual interrogation that went with the office of deacon.

The vibrant voice of the bishop was asking George the first question: "Do you trust that you are inwardly moved by the Holy Spirit to take upon you the office of the Ministry in the church of Christ, to serve God for the promoting of his glory and the edifying of his people?"

"I trust so...."

The bishop's hands were on George's bent head, at length, and the words flowed out above him, "Take thou authority to execute the office of Deacon in the Church of God; in the name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen."

The bishop held out the Bible. George put his hand on it and heard the solemn admonition: "Take thou authority to read the Holy Scriptures in the Church of God, and to preach the Word."

What had been achieved was massive encouragement to continue toward the office of elder. The end of the ministry was in sight. In 1934 the day came at last, bringing with it a fullness of heart and mind such as George had never envisaged in his happiest dreams.

His examinations were over at Boston University. He was ready to graduate with his class on June 11, the day after his ordination.

Ordination

His ordination as elder took place in Barre, June 10, where the annual conference was in session. George drove far into the night in order to get back to Boston. Tomorrow he would be a full-fledged pastor of the church with the added authority of a bachelor of theology. His sudden eminence made George feel humble. What good was learning of the mind, unless it was transfigured by the lessons of the Gospel? His work remained the same—to lift his people; to realize for them goals they could only dimly see; to re-direct their ambitions and lives in the spirit of love.

George had already been appointed pastor of Waits River, Vermont. The village was quiet. The clapboarded church, painted white, stood next to the post-office. The frame personage was roomy and comfortable, with a pleasant living room looking out on the main road.

George threw himself into the circuit work. In a matter of days he was chatting with everyone in the village. The reticence of the natives found something appealing in the shy kindliness of the new pastor. His circuit took in the meetinghouses at East Orange and West Topsham, and the minister was foreover on the road. Slowly he broke the ice with a discussion of their own interests: the crops, the children, the prospect of a good sugar maple crop. But once he had established himself in their confidence George tried to make them conscious of the world of the spirit and their responsibilities in it.

The two years spent in the Waits River circuit were a quiet introduction to George's next pastorate in Union Village. The brick church in Union Village was about a hundred years old, set back from the street in its own grounds. Seen from the road, it had both dignity and charm.

George's survey of the boundaries of his big parish made him feel that it was a field ripe for harvest. Yet he saw at once that there was much work to be done. The people of the lonely parts of the district, like most dwellers in long-settled places, had let their church attendance become perfunctory and occasional. George was determined to make a valiant effort to alter that condition. He got permission to use the five schoolhouses in the district for a week at a time. He went to each in turn.

By the time he had completed the series of meetings the whole district was talking about religion, and better still, the people were living with a renewed consciousness of God.

George was content with the tranquil security of his home life. He had two children now, Wyatt and Mary Louise. His daughter had been born during the West Berkshire pastorate. Wyatt was brilliant in his schoolwork; his steady progress was a tribute to his father's amiable guidance. George was determined to lead his children and not demand their obedience. His own childhood had demonstrated the futility of obedience without love.

George was sorry to leave Union Village, but his sorrow was tempered by the rich opportunities in the wider field to which he was called in Gilman, Vermont, a mill town on the Connecticut River. The church charmed George the first time he saw it. Behind the chancel the windows were of stained glass with a cross motif. On the sides of the room the small-paned windows of clear glass came almost to the floor and through them he could see the masses of mingled pine and birch trees in which the church stood.

The work of the church prospered; attendance at Sunday worship was good in both Gilman and East Concord. Those were healthy signs of progress, but George was determined to carry his belief out into the world his people lived in. He was convinced that religion failed unless it touched every aspect of life.

George was dismayed at the beginning of World War II in Europe. As he listened on the radio he couldn't doubt that America would be forced into the struggle. Often, in the evening, George went into the church to pray. He knew what war meant—the scars of its meaning were on his body. But he was a man of peace and he tried to puzzle out God's purpose.

Pearl Harbour

After the Japanese attack on American installations at Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, in December 7, 1941, which precipitated America's entry into World War II, George was torn between his duty and common sense. He had fought through one war. No one expected him to fight another. How hard he worked for his education only he and his wife really knew. It wasn't sensible, considering that struggle, to think of rising his future in the chaplain service. Besides, he had been certified 29 per cent disabled in 1939.

The more George prayed and thought, the more he was convinced that his own heart would force him to enlist. The newscasts on the radio were lit with flashes of hope, but the casualty lists in the papers were long and disturbing. Every man would be needed. Men of God above all! His own first hand acquaintance with camp life and Army ways could be of some use to his country and his church. It had been a hard road that led to his present standing in the church. But in offering all that he was to God and his country, he wasn't giving more than the young men who wagered their entire future in the struggle.

As a climax of all the doubts that beset him, he and his son Wyatt went the same day to enlist. Wyatt was taken into the United States Marine Corps.

It pleased George to be assigned to the Chaplain's School at Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts. George found it a mind-widening and heart-lifting experience to meet men of diverse faiths intent upon the one end of serving God in helping their country. George went down to call on his many friends at Boston University; Vermont was near enough to visit, even on short leaves. Letters from Wyatt were encouraging.

George's first assignment to the 411th Coast Artillery Battalion at Camp Davis was in the nature of a disappointment, which he kept to himself. In the Coast Artillery he might sit out the war in comfort. Let the world think that if they wished to think it.

The real war, George knew from experience, was against sin and evil. This was total war indeed, but the real front was in the hearts of men. They needed to be uplifted; they wanted guidance—man-to-man discussion of their problems, and active help in their weakness.

During his final leave George was oppressed by the irrevocable character of his parting visists. The dark pines and the wide white fields of Vermont seemed to salute him with a voiceless farewell. His life was repeating itself. In World War I he had entered service in May; he had entered this war in the same month. Now he was taking ship in winter again. What was in the unknown that yawned before him?

(TO BE CONTINUED)

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

In midst of art movement—Field invaded by fashions—People's role in art—Objects to be set for revival—Art and Community projects—For encouragement to artists—UNESCO to popularise Ajanta

WHAT is exactly the object of revival of art? This is a crucial question and it has to be considered seriously in India when the Government has, in all sincerity, undertaken the difficult task of reorganisation of art in every field.

The course of revival has to be guided towards a well defined goal. Art must fulfil, in the end, the mission for which it is intended.

Myth Of Modernism

Some fastidious coteries and groups to whom modernism in Indian art is more or less a slogan, have no object in view except introducing in this country second-hand art fashions from Europe. The news is now circulated that abstract art, which has made enough flutter in local circles, has come to an end in its own land. It has faded, because it was nothing more than a passing fashion. Much talk is going on now-adays about "new visions" and new aesthetic values," but their source is not indicated. In reference to art, they mean painting, at times sculpture but not art in its wider sense which is the conception of India.

In every field of art, the term "Indian" is invariably dragged, even if the product or performance is distortion, imitation or caricature. Those, who have aligned the so-called new visions and new aesthetic values with their modernism, have never taken the trouble of studying the fundamentals of any Indian art which being unshakeable have sustained it through ages and have invested it with a character of its own. "Indian" in art is a concept which is beyond comprehension of such persons who are fond of raising slogans and of boosting the performances of their favourites.

Such modernism has done more harm than good to India. Its effect in painting and sculpture can be easily noticed in exhibitions. Harmony had once threatened to disrupt the integrity of music, but it had to retrace its steps. In the sphere of dance, modern trends have amounted to elimination of Abhinaya which is the unique feature of the dance technique. Paintings and pieces of sculpture bearing the impress of 'modernism,' which are intended for exhibition in fashionable circles, are presented as the latest development of Indian art. This is the goal of the protagonists of modernism, and it cannot be ignored.

Receding From Life

The aim of every art is refinement and enrichment of life of the people as a whole and not merely delectation of aristocratic circles. From this point of view, the object of art revival has to be clearly defined and constantly kept in view, so that the disruptionist forces might not get the upper hand. Painting and sculpture shown in exhibition halls do not approach the mass of the people and as such have no influence whatsoever on them. At the most, a few exhibits are taken up by some of the privileged class in order to decorate their cosy drawing rooms. For the time being, this is the sphere of the art movement, and then there the other side.

The cross-section of the unsophisticated social life will show relics of every art in an unadulterated form and in an integrated scheme. The simplest life-pattern also presented a fine synthesis of design, colour, poetry and melody. There was art in the designs of houses, clothings, and several other articles of daily use. Music and dance were natural expression of the people. The people's art, which is one of their vital interests, is an expression which is least understood by the loquacious persons who have made it their business to play with the delicate problem of art.

In the process of disintegration, much of art, has receded from life, and no attempt has, hitherto, been made to retain whatever has escaped elimination. Swadeshism, which was fostered during the course of the freedom—movement as a logical corollary of nationalism, did not penetrate to the level of art. Since it was principally based upon economics, it failed to touch the region of aesthetics. The result was progressive retrogression of colour, designs and generally speaking artistic expression as a mode of living.

For The People

In the context of revival, art has to be taken as one of the vital needs and modes of expression of the people and not merely as a pursuit of the community of artists. The study of various social patterns will indicate the points at which different arts will have to be reinstated and true revival should imply reintegration of art in the fabric of life on the points on which it impinges. Revival is bound to turn out a futile undertaking, if it is not interpreted in terms of the people and their artistic interests. TlwayLwr,ch,. AoPcru sssivehga-.

But the current trend seems to be quite in the reverse direction. Revival is principally conducted in the interests of artists residing in large towns; and still the greater mistake, which is committed, is that the small sophisticated coteries which gather in exhibitions-room, theatres and concert halls are taken as the only prospective patrons of artists and as the persons privileged to derive benefits from arts. Experience has shown that such coteries have not hesitated to encourage sophisticated or spurious trends in arts and that the fashionable art movement, has complacently allowed much of the people to die out.

Revival With Object

The question of reorganisation of arts has to be examined in the light of relics of each in the various social patterns. In fact, it is concerned, in every field, with the quality and standards. Since man is a part of the tradition, in which he is born, the art which he would assimilate and encourage has to conform to the standard technique which too should be apart of the tradition. In other words, the art which is intended for the people must be in the technique with which they may be familiar however advanced it may be in its form. Disruption of their artistic life will be the inevitable consequence if fantastic, spurious or uncouth forms are foisted on them.

The object of revival should be threefold. It should mean dispassionate examination of all the available relics, reorganisation on the basis of the tradition and reinstatement of arts in the pattern of social life. Each art will, then, find a stimulus for its development in its normal way as the creative genius which being spurred into activity in the favourable atmosphere, will carry it forward from the point at which it had ceased to progress. Fashions and fads which make much of modernism as it was imported in India will fade out in course of time, while Indian arts being unshakably rooted in their soil will reassert their individuality and will resume their growth if the why and wherefore of art revival are properly understood.

Through Community Projects

According to a news item from Rohtak, a home decoration festival is to be held in the community project area of Sonepat. The festival which will be inaugurated on Dassarah will last till Diwali. This time is most appropriate as it coincides with the festive days in the calendar. The villagers will be guided to keep their homes clean, neat and tidy and to beautify them with pictures and other colourful decorations. The decorative accessories such as pictures will be supplied to them. It is not known how the decorative accessories will be selected. There must be some principle particularly the local tradition to guide such selection.

Mention of something of art in reference to community projects is should always be welcome. As a matter of fact, art should have been made an integral part of the scheme of community projects so as to stimulate the people's interest in the various art forms and modes of expression which make a part of their culture. The scope of community projects should have been extended to regular festivals as art happens to be their chief item. So far as constructional works are concerned, community projects must offer an opportunity to village craftsmen to exercise their skill in providing designs and decorations. This is the way to rehabilitate art in village life and it should not have been missed.

Far-Reaching Scheme

With the institution of 100 cultural scholarships each of the value of Rupees 250 per month, the Government of India has proposed a liberal measure of patronage to the art activity. These scholarships are normally tenable for two years and will be awarded to young workers with outstanding promise in fields of fine arts, music, dance, drama, films and literature. The object of the scheme of scholarships is to encourage young and promising aspirants to devote greater, if not undivided, attention to the various artistic pursuits for which they may be gifted. This scheme, if it is efficiently worked out, should lead to perpetuation of the art tradition.

Candidates will be selected by the Union Ministry of Education with the help of a committee. Since the award of scholarships will be considered as a mark of distinction, rigid standards of selection must be adopted so that the real talent in each case is spotted. Every selected candidate will be required to work in a recognised institution or under an approved expert. It is hoped that the privilege of recognition will be extended to institutions and experts after thorough inquiry is made about their resources and abilities.

In every field of art, a few schools and styles will be found to be facing the danger of extinction. The case of the Dhruvapad school in North Indian music should suffice to corroborate this statement. Since the art revival must aim at perpetuating everything of each art which has survived, it is necessary that some candidates in different fields are attached to the experts whose specialities need encouragement. In such cases, the choice will have to be made by the Government and not left to candidates. Perpetuation of all the schools and styles of different arts must be one of the aims of the scheme of cultural scholarships.

An album of Ajanta frescoes in colour reproductions is shortly to be published in Italy. Its copy in black and white has been already presented to the Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru. The publication of this album has been arranged by the United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisaton. This information was given to the PTI, the other day, in New Delhi by Mr. Prem Kirpal, Deputy Director of the UNESCO. The album will be available through the UNESCO for 7-1|2 dollars (about Rupees 35). Being comperatively cheap in cost, it should stimulate circulation of the reproductions of Ajanta masterpieces on a wider scale in this country. It will, moreover, be of great help to the artists studying Indian art.

The UNESCO's activity in the field of art, so far as India is concerned will be widely appreciated in consequence of the publication of the Ajanta album. The other noteworthy item on its schedule is translation of great Indian works into English and French. Consultations on this point, said Mr. Kirpal are proceeding between the Union Ministry of Education and the UNESCO, and the list is expected to be shortly finalised. The Government should see that the list includes a few classical treatises on arts and poetics and that the task of translating them is entrusted to accredited experts, so that the translations might be authentic and fully explanatory.

'WAR' by S. T. Shetye, a student of (Model Art Institute, Dadar, Bombay

"A[illegible]" by Sudharkar Sitaram Desai (Model Art Institute, Dadar, Bombay).

Maureen O'Hara, luscious star of "GONE WITH THE WIND" fame now seems to delight movie audiences in more westerns and swashbuckling roles.

Commonwealth Team

(Continued from Page 17 Col. 5)

side, has been playing in England this year. He has been qualifying for Hampshire. He is an excellent all-rounder who was with the West Indian team in England during their highly successful tour a few years back.

Loxton & Meuleman

The two other Australians in the side, apart from the captain, Ben Barnett, are Sam Loxton and Ken Meuleman, both of whom have played Test cricket for Australia. Both are also Victoria men.

Loxton is a medium-pace bowler and brilliant fielder, and Meuleman an opening bat.

Loxton made his debut in Test cricket in South Africa in the 1949-50 tour when he scored 101 in his first innings for Australia.

D. Barrick

Desmond Barrick of Northampton is an unique case of a leg-break googlie bowler turned star batsman. He went to Northants in 1949 after trials for Yorkshire as a bowler. His stay with the team saw him develop into an excellent batsman. He scored 228 runs before he took his first wicket for the county. In 1952 he scored 1,570 which included a double century against Essex.

R. T. Simpson

Nottingham's 33-year-old captain and England opening bat, Reginald T. Simpson, is a brilliant cover point and outfielder. He is used to Indian cricket conditions because he played there during the war. His first Test entry was sensational. He took his score from 50 to 103 in 27 minutes when playing against New Zealand at Manchester in 1949. At the Oval in that series he shared an opening stand of 147 with Len Hutton. He toured Australia in 1950-51, played in three Tests against South Africa, and topped the batting averages in 1951. He also played against the West Indians on their English tour and the Indians at Leeds and Lords last season. He is a fielder of the highest order and in experience alone will be of great value to the team. He failed to hit any semblance of form in the season just ended when he partnered Hutton in one Test only.

GAMBLER'S PARADISE HAS A WAY OF LIFE

Casino Bank Is Never 'Broke'

MONTE CARLO, (INS).

THE STORY ABOUT "THE MAN WHO BROKE THE BANK IN MONTE CARLO" JUST AIN'T SO.

YOU CAN VISIT THE MOST FAMOUS CASINO IN THE WORLD AND GET A KICK OUT OF IT ANY TIME OF THE YEAR.

YOU CAN GAMBLE OR JUST WATCH OTHER GAMBLING. YOU CAN WIN — OR LOSE — A LOT OF DOUGH.

BUT, ACCORDING TO A CASINO OFFICIAL, "YOU SIMPLY NEVER, NEVER, NEVER COULD BREAK THE BANK."

At 10 a.m. daily when the Monte Carlo Casino doors open the "bank" at each Roulette table starts out with five million francs. "When," explained the Casino official, "the chief of the table during the game sees that there is only about one million francs left in the cash box, he has another five million francs brought up from the reserves. And the Casino reserves—which increase daily—have never been depleted yet.

However, it has happened about five times that a single person has won as much as five millions in a row.

CEILING LIMIT FOR STAKES

The highest amount which a gambler is authorized to place on one number at the Roulette table is 15,000 francs. If the number comes out, it pays 35 times the stake which would be 625,000 francs.

Once or twice every day people place the highest stake on a number. The spokesman said that a number coming out five times in a row was the maximum chain for many years.

According to him the number 13 is neither more nor less favoured than any other number, except perhaps by visitors placing a single bet.

The lowest stake allowed on a Roulette table in Monte Carlo is 100 francs.

Tourists who come to visit Monte Carlo can take a guided tour through the Casino without gambling. For gambling an extra admission card is needed.

"We can spot people at once who bet for the first time," said the spokesman, who is a croupier. He has belonged to the Casino police for many years and now runs one of the Roulette tables.

Amateurs usually go in for the almost equal chances of red and black," he said. "They bet rather low amounts and show excitement when winning as well as when losing."

"We have," he went on, "three distinctly different types among our clientele. Those who come as tourists to visit Monte Carlo for the first time.

"They visit the Casino like they would go sightseeing in Paris. They place one or two bets, are thrilled if they win and leave soon. The blue 100 franc chips and the yellow 200 franc chips are their usual bets.

"Then we have the 'habitues' who come daily, play carefully and systematically. They work with paper and pencil keeping track of the game. They limit themselves, win or lose, to a certain usually low amount of money and leave once they have reached this limit. They use the round, yellow 200 franc chips and rarely the red 1,000 franc chips.

The third category of gamblers is the international set: People with money who come and gamble just as they dine at Maxim's in Paris.

GAMBLERS IN BEACH COSTUMES

They don't get excited if they win and they can afford to lose. They throw in green 5,000 franc chips and occasionally the large oval 200,000 franc chips.

"During the winter season the clientele is more select," said the Casino spokesman.

Inside, besides the Monte Carlo theatre where the famous Monte Carlo Ballets are staged, there are two gambling salons. The first, the "ordinary salon", which opens at 10 a.m. and guests are admitted even in beach costumes.

The second, the "private salon" is more select. It opens in the late afternoon only. There is a bar next to it where one can celebrate or drown one's good or bad luck. Street clothes are compulsory and the admission fee is double.

In all there are ten Roulette tables, five "Trente et Quarante" tables, four "chemin de Fer" tables, one Baccarat table and one table for craps.

Each table is run by two 'croupiers' and a 'chief' or superwisor who sits on a high chair overlooking the table.

Casino employees supply pamphlets with the gambling rules to novices and give requisite information.

The Casino has its own police force of some 25 members. Some are uniformed, others are in plain clothes and represent a sort of "secret service," watching the gamblers to prevent any swindle.

There are rarely more than 1,000 guests in the gambling salons at one time.

According to the spokesman any adult, producing an identity paper and paying the admission fee of 250 francs can enter the Casino and gamble.

Exceptions are the citizens of Monaco and French civil servants. They can obtain a special permission card to visit the Casino but they are not allowed to gamble. Casino employees also are strictly forbidden to gamble.

French Women Won't Throw Corsets Away

PARIS, (INS).

SHOULD a girl wear a girdle?

Well, as far as French men and women are concerned; the answer seems to be—yes.

Anyhow, that's the impression gained by Miss Playtex (model Dorian Leigh of Texas and New York) who has been over here looking into the matter.

She tried to find the truth beneath the controversy that developed when Paris Dress designer Christian Dior hinted it would be a good idea to throw boned corsetting and stays to the four winds.

Starting with singer Maurice Chevalier, Dorian talked with lots of French people and kept asking: "Do you think women need to wear girdles to show them to advantage?"

Here are the percentage totals she tabulated after gathering a cross-section of frank French opinion.

Frenchmen backed up Maurice Chevalier's comment that "Any man would like to see the natural shape of a woman, without any artificial lines to hide it, but I think most women look better in these styles wearing a girdle like the one you're wearing."

Ninety seven per cent of them voted that the average woman needed a form-fitting girdle to look her best on all public occasions.

French women, however, voted only 85 per cent for a girdle on all occasions, but there was a big difference in the vote between women interviewed in cafes or on the street and the fashion-conscious women interviewed in the couture houses.

Women-in-the-street interviews showed that only 74 per cent wear girdles on all occasions, whereas 94 per cent of those shopping at the culture houses admitted they wore one to show their lines as well as their clothes to best advantage.

A check-up on models was even more revealing. With three exceptions, all of the models in ten top Paris couture houses admitted they wore girdles when modelling, as well as when "off-stage".

One woman ran to her French custom corsetier after seeing the new fashion collections. She wanted a light-weight girdle before going back for her dress fittings. "How ridiculous to say that women should wear these styles without a girdle", she said. "I've never seen a collection that needs girdles more. I'd feel lost without one!"

Mme. Elsa Schiaparelli said, "I've always had a horror of all whalebones. The new emphasis on body lines makes it essential that most women should wear foundation garments, without bones and, if possible, without seams, so that the natural look and the natural feeling comes through.

French corset makers, stumped in their search for a word to replace "corset" are hoping someone would come up with a good word to describe their modern boneless, stayless girdles.

The Garland

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

"continued James awkwardly, feeling in his pockets for something worthwhile that he could offer her while parting. "I want to give you something in return, but my pockets are empty and I have money just sufficient for my return journey. But, with all my fervent gratitude, I offer you this," with which words, he brought out from behind him a small garland of lillies he had purchased in the market-place, and placed it on her neck. "There!" he exclaimed when he had garlanded her: "Do you know you look very beautiful, almost as though you were the goddess of the mountains of Himachal!"

Neela openly shed tears of delirious joy. She did not know that James was perfectly unaware of the real significance of the simple act of humanity, and compassion to which he had been an instrument, in garlanding the girl who had been so helpful to him. She did not know that James was yearning to see the lovely face of his own sweetheart and to show her, in turn, the picture of Neela that he had painted whilst in Ind. Neela did not even know that this tall handsome Englishman did not mean anything but an expression of gratitude when he placed the garland of lillies on her neck. But, Neela thought she knew that this mighty foreigner who towered high above her and whose eyes had all the while been smiling upon her had accepted her for his partner and had signified as much by the simple act of garlanding her in the royal Hindu fashion.

Perhaps this is the reason why Neela goes to the village post-office every Saturday evening and asks whether there is any letter for her, only to be laughed at by the post-master. This is why, also, perhaps, Neela repairs to the forlorn-looking white cottage on the slopes of the Himachal every day when the sun sets behind the western peaks, and places an offering of flowers at the wooden stool where the artist used to sit painting her. No one in the valley knows why Neela—so young and so beautiful—should declare her intention not to marry anyone in her life—anyone 'else', she means really, for, she hopes some distant day the Englishman will return and claim her. Or would he?

The ageless towering peaks of Himachal look on her silently, offering no answer to her heart-rending question. The distant river would go on flowing, gurgling, laughing, at her, she thought, laughing in pity.

Life Pays Dividend

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 7)

let it jam your design for living?

If you live in a noisy section, where the jangle of the city is always with you, the problem of getting enough sleep is serious. But nowadays you can buy ear stops to shut out the noise and sleeep shades to shut out the light.

You can insulate yourself against the clamor, even though you don't go as far as a certain outdoor man who couldn't stand the thought of sleeping in a city apartment. He went to a well-known "sleep shop" with his problem—which was solved by sticking luminous stars on the ceiling, placing a balsam pillow under his head, and lulling him to sleep with a special cricket record for his phonograph.

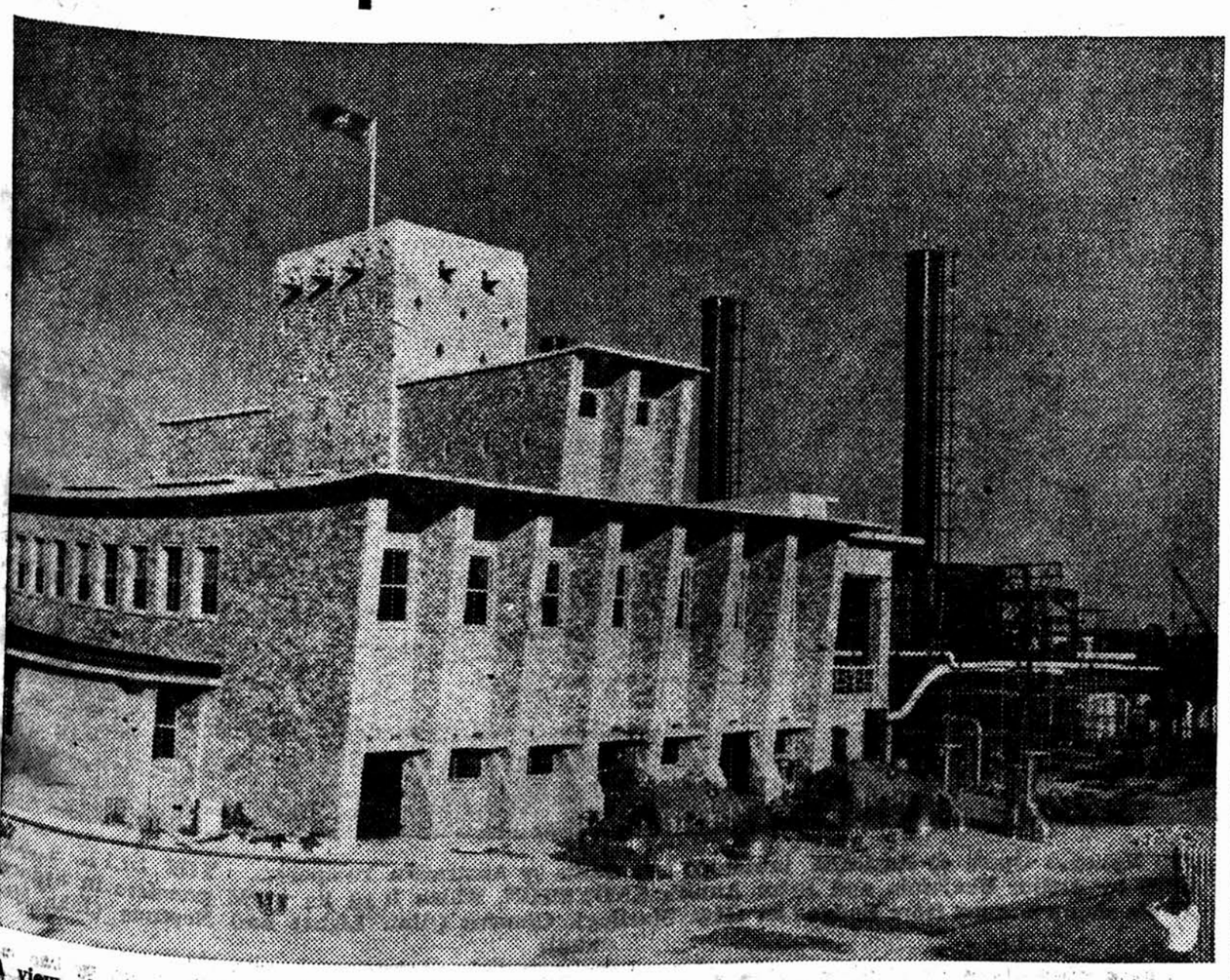
You may not want to change your apartment into a pine woods, but with imagination and planning you can find time for living, time for building your marriage on a foundation of permanence and joyfullyshared experience.

The main thing is not to let your environment, whatever it is, "get you down." Even the country lass and laddie can get tired of the eternal mooing of the cows, in the same way that the clatter of the city gets on your nerves.

But a state of nerves, after all, exists in 'you' not in the city. By making up your mind to it, you can control your nerves, and that is certainly easier than controlling your environment — persuading the street-cleaning department to change the hour of their ashcan-clanging, for instance!

If you truly seek, in the noisiest city, you will find vistas of beauty and quiet. You will find adventure and romance, if you know how to recognize and grasp it—joy of living, if you know how to live!

Brine Evaporation To Rescue



A view of Kuwait's £2 million—water distillation plant which is already supplying a million gallons of drinking water a day from sea water. It can be extended to supply five million gallons a day.

In Kuwait Oil Is Cheap, But Water Costly

By Nancy Crawshaw

United Kingdom broadcaster and writer on Middle East affairs, who recently revisited Kuwait.

PROSPERITY IN THE COMPLEX WORLD OF TODAY DEPENDS MORE THAN EVER ON CO-OPERATION BETWEEN PEOPLE WORKING IN DIFFERENT AND OFTEN DISTANT COUNTRIES. A REGION CAN REMAIN UNDEVELOPED THOUGH IT HAS GREAT NATURAL WEALTH, BECAUSE THE VITAL KEYS TO THE TREASURE HOUSE ARE NOT IN EXISTENCE THERE. BUT FORTUNATELY THE KEY OFTEN EXISTS ELSEWHERE AND PEOPLE BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE REGION CAN BENEFIT BY ITS BEING BROUGHT THERE.

Trough the last half century Western scientific and technical skill have been unlocking the oil wealth of the Middle East and Western commercial knowledge has ensured its disposal to the advantage of all concerned. Yet there may be other missing keys, not directly connected with oil. Development of one industry is not possible if other parts of a community's life do not keep pace. Water supply, for instance, is often a weakness.

IMPORTED WATER

This was the case in Kuwait, the small independent sheikdom at the head of the Persian Gulf, which is now the source of an enormous oil output.

In Kuwait, consisting of the walled city, the desert and a few villages, water is naturally as scarce as oil is plentiful. The unending sand, dazzling in its whiteness, is broken only by occasional patches of green where coarse grass has sprung up after rare and scanty rains.

Wherever the Kuwaitis dug wells they found that the water was usually too salty for human consumption.

Never lacking vitality and enterprise they turned to the sea for a livelihood. Few States have to import their drinking water from abroad. Yet this is the position of Kuwait which sends sailing dhows and other craft regularly to bring back fresh water from the Shatt Al Arab, the river dividing Iraq and Persia. It is then distributed in tins and goatskins throughout the town by lorries, camels and mules. The procedure is laborious, precarious and costly; in the height of summer rumours of shortages send prices in the bazaar rocketing—and water consumption per head in Kuwait is one of the lowest in the world.

The discovery in Kuwait a few years ago of the largest single oilfield in the Middle East drastically changed the traditional pattern of the State's economy with its dependence on dhow building, trading and pearling. But the vast oil reserves below the sand, which today are the source of Kuwait's great wealth, could not be exploited without water. The Kuwait Oil Company pioneered the way and constructed a sea water evaporation plant at Mena-el-Ahmadi, close to the oilfields.

This, produced 600,000 gallons of fresh water a day and was sufficient for the Company's needs and also provided the capital with 250,000 gallons a day transported across 28 miles of desert by pipeline.

With the rapid expansion of Kuwait under its development programme, financed by the oil revenues, the demand for water has far outpaced existing sources. To meet the emergency brought about by intensive construction and by the huge influx of Arab and Asiatic labour from adjoining countries, Kuwait's ruler, Shaikh Abdulla Al Salim Al Subah, authorised a large distillation plant to be built outside the old city's walls.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROJECTS

The new plant is ambitious in scope and scale. Already capable of producing a million gallons a day it is laid out in units of ten evaporators and can be extended to supply five million gallons a day. The steam for the evaporators is provided by gas or oil fired boilers. The Kuwaiti desire for quick results is unquenchable, and United Kingdom equipment could not be delivered in time for installation in the first unit, but will be used in the second which is now under construction and which on completion will double present output.

Natural salts have to be added to distilled water before it is medically fit to drink, and new wells are being sunk in the desert to increase brackish supplies which will be used for the purpose.

United Kingdom consultant engineers have supervised the plant's construction from the start and are also responsible for a number of supplementary projects. These include long-term plans for sewage and irrigation so that the used water should not run to waste, the development of electricity, and a complete scheme of water distribution throughout the town. Mains are being laid to existing tanks where the water is sold; three new static tanks are planned to provide piped supplies to all important buildings. And Kuwaitis look forward to the day in the not too distant future when every household can boast shining chromium taps.

ARCHITECTURAL MERIT

The work was carried out by United Kingdom contractors in co-operation with Kuwaiti partners. Climatic and geographical conditions contributed to the numerous problems which had to be overcome both on the architectural and the engineering side. The high salt concentrate of the Persian Gulf, for instance, presented its own particular difficulties in that the evaporators are likely to scale up in much the same way as the ordinary domestic kettle is sealed up by hard water. Special devices have been installed to ensure that sealing up will not reach serious proportions.

PRACTICAL LIMITATIONS

The consultant engineers have already received enquiries about the plant from other parts of the world facing similar water shortages. But a distillation plant on the Kuwait scale is only economically practicable, if cheap fuel for heating the boilers is available locally. In this Kuwait is exceptionally fortunate; oil abounds; and the natural gas which is being burnt off in the oilfields is suitable for domestic and industrial use, the sole limiting factor is the initial capital expenditure involved in running a high pressure main across 30 miles of desert.

A distillation plant costing about £2 million (Rs. 267 lakhs) inevitably has a few vociferous critics.

In the meantime, the people are immensely proud of the imposing structure outside the city walls where, by a miracle of modern science, the sea every minute of the day is being turned into drinking water. For them it symbolises the start of a new era; an era in which, many hope, Kuwait may become one of the most progressive and prosperous states in the Middle East.

NATURALNESS ADDS PEP TO TALK

Speaker And Listener Form A Happy Family

By Jessica Driver

WHEN you are called upon to give a report, make or read an announcement, speak at a sales-meeting or read over the radio, do you use a conversational tone? Few do. And yet a conversational tone is the one in which we naturally communicate ideas to one another. Then why change when addressing a group—why leave this alive, understandable tone? Perhaps because you have heard an artiificial inflection so often that you unconsciously fall into it.

How can you avoid doing this? By just plain saying what you have to say with your full interest on your subject, not on how you are saying it. Even if your subject is serious, sacred, or profound, its substance will be more quickly grasped if given as you talk than if it is spoken with measured tempo and unnatural tones in the effort to make it more impressive.

Professor Henry Cecil Wyld of Oxford University is quoted as saying, "As a matter of fact, the platform or pulpit pronunciation of the best public speakers hardly differs from that of the home circle."

The right attitude towards your audience will help to keep the conversational quality. Don't feel condescending, as if you know all the answers and they don't. This separates you from them. But mentally put your arm around them and feel, "Let's look at this idea together." Then you both listen to the idea, you expressing it in words as it unfolds to you. You talk with them as to close friends—not at them—this viewpoint brings a warm, intimate tone.

Usually, there are amplifiers which relieve you from having to make an effort to be heard, but many speakers, inexperienced and experienced, when addressing a large group, will still leave the quiet person-to-person tone and orate. In case there are not amplifiers, take time to visualize your audience, include them, take in the ones which are in positions where it is difficult to hear. Then turn to your subject with interest, and you will not lose them or your conversational tone.

If you feel excited you may strike a high pitch of voice. Write L or Low at the start of your notes or use some other means to help you start at a normal level.

Men often set their jaw and hold their tones down in their chest and throat. Open the throat so that the whole of you can be in your tone and have enough respect for the idea to "set it on a candle stick," not "under a tone.

RHYTHM AND IDEAS

It is not only the tone which must be conversational, but also the rhythm. You will quickly sense the inexperienced radio speaker. Though he may be a learned man, he sounds stilted compared to the announcer who knows how to speak or read conversationally. What makes the difference? It is the timing of the thought to the speaking of the word. The rising inflections, so common among speakers and readers, are not natural. In conversation, you introduce new-idea words, with a positive tone.

One way to gain this in reading is to practice by asking yourself questions about what is being read. You usually answer a question with an idea properly visualized. For example: A secretary reads: "A building committee was appointed by the board to visit architects and choose one to make tentative plans for a new clubhouse." In order to get the right timing in her reading, she thinks: What is this about? A building committee. What about it? It was appointed by the board. Why? To visit architects. For what purpose? To choose one to make tentative plans for a new clubhouse." This practice helps focus your thinking on the ideas you read and does not allow you merely to say the words.

Another important point in preserving the conversational rhythm: Throw away unimportant words and unaccented syllables. As in wood carving the design is brought out by what you cut out, so in speaking, it is what you cut out that clearly etches the idea.

In conversation, we unconsciously shorten unimportant monosyllables, but most people do not know how they talk, and as a result when they speak formally or read, they bring out the full value of most of the words and lose the simple rhythmic cadence of ordinary speech.

For example: In Revelations 21:4 we read "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes: and there shall be no more death...."If it is read giving full value to each word, if will lose the inspiration which must have come when it was first revealed to John. If this thought had come to use and we just plain said it, it would sound more like this: (The capital letter words will be at your ordinary level, the small letter words the part that is carved out, will be said more quickly and at a lower level.) "and GOD sh'll WIPE AWAY all TEARS fr'm their eyes; an theresh's be NO MORE DEATH...."

I quote from my book. "Speak for Yourself." "The unaccented syllables are obscured in three ways: The vowel sound takes on the short 'i' sound, as in 'image' (im'ij), the neutral sohnd, as in 'about' (a bout'), or drops out altogether, as in 'evil' (ev'l).... Observe how good speakers deal with unaccented syllables. Your ear will soon show you the right way.....

Nothing brands a speaker r reader as inexperienced more quickly than giving these weak forms full value. It is not difficult to use them correctly, our chief concern being that we keep them short and unaccented and do not let them become heavy by overemphasizing them."

Oratorical or chanting tones as used in rituals may be impressive, and may have an emotional appeal. But if the desire of speech or reading is to inspire thinking, the best speakers and readers of the English language, not only for small groups but on state occasions such as addressing a parliament or speaking on profound subjects to thousands, use conversational tone and rhythm.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Keats' 'Endymion' As Theme For Opera In Sydney Theatre

By GEORGE FARWELL

MOST discussed productions in Sydney's opera season this year were two works by Australian composers. One of them had its world premiere. Highly unorthodox in its treatment and settings, John Antill's "Endymion" left the critics divided but received a popular ovation on its opening night.

A short work, modestly described by Antill as a lyric masque, it shared a double bill with Arthur Benjamin's witty and colourful one-actor "The Devil Take Her", included in a season of eight productions by the National Opera of Australia.

At first glance it would be hard to imagine anything more conventional than an opera based on a poem of Keats, yet "Endymion" did not turn out to be so at all. Its production by Robin Lovejoy—who also designed the settings and costumes—proved a fascinating mixture of three different idioms

The theme belongs to ancient Greece—the story of Endymion, the romantic hunter, who falls in love with Diana and is forced to undergo various trials to equip him for immortality. Lovejoy gave it a classical setting and carefully stylised the movement, groupings and costumes.

But it was Antill's own definition of this 70-minute work that helped to fashion this choice. He had conceived it more in terms of a 17th. century court masque than a full-scale opera. On the other hand, the music was decidedly modern.

"For those reasons", Lovejoy explained, "I tried to create a rationalisation between three different forms—Greek, 17th century and contemporary. I was also set some formal problems for Antill uses a chorus as narrator and link between scenes, much in the style of Ancient Greek drama."

Coordination Of Styles

This 29-year-old producer brought off a highly interesting production by the use of a second stage within which the main action took place. He placed the chorus downstage and kept dramatic interest going by adding a colourful flow of movement in front of the second proscenium — hunters casting spears at their quarry, a dance of satyrs, offerings to the altar of Pan.

Perhaps, as one critic suggested, the atmosphere was a little too reminiscent of Lord Leighton's Greece, but it did make an effective spectacle. It happened also to match the musical score, which has some fine passages for strings and choruses, notably the Hymn to Pan with its atmosphere of a harvest festival.

"Endymion" was a difficult production, for it lacks the emotional bravura of "Carmen" or "La Boheme", two of the season's most appealing shows. Its static quality, stylised groupings and an effect of fragility such a theme requires made serious demands on singers trained to a more conventional idiom. However, Lovejoy's imaginative treatment was given good support by English-born Eric Starling, whose easy stage presence stemmed from his years with the Glyndebourne Opera, and Florence Taylor, one of Australia's most experienced concert singers.

Few expected this lyric masque to be as mature as Antill's "Corroboree" for it was written 20 years ago when the composer was only 18, but the quality of its music—especially its orchestration—did come as a surprise.

Musical Score

When the National Opera company asked him for the score last year, Antill considered revising it, but soon realised that in the light of his more mature years he would have to rewrite it altogether. But, after all, Keats himself was a very young man when he wrote the poem and his youth was never held against him in that context. Had Antill rewritten the score it would probably have lost the main thing that gave it vitality—the fresh approach of youth.

A more recent work by Antill, "The Mcius Critic", is now being made ready for production in 1954 at Hobart to be staged during Tasmania's 150th. anniversary celebrations. The British music publishers, Boosey and Hawkes, who have already brought out an edition of Antill's "Corroboree" and "Five Aboriginal Songs", are interested in the score of "Endymion". Lovejoy, who left for London a week after his productions, has taken a copy of the score with him.

Another unfamiliar work in the opera season was Arthur Benjamin's seldom - performed opera, "The Devil Take Her". Its sophisticated music, humour, sharp characterisation and vivid sense of colour won enthusiastic applause.

Lovejoy was a big factor in its success. His extravagantly cut down set and brilliant costumes created the right mood. Instead of following earlier productions by the use of a conventional interior, with a window overlooking the Cheapside of the 15th century, he designed what was virtually a constructivist set, bring out the street cries and comic characters of Old London into the centre of action.

Lovejoy was one of the finds of the season, for everything he did had a touch of originality. His settings for "Pagliacci" were also highly unconventional. By dispensing with what he called the heavy Victorianism encrusting the usual production of Leoncavallo's ever-popular tragi-comedy, he gave it something of the air of commedia del arte.

The production by John Dudley, the Australian tenor who won a pre-war reputation at Covent Garden and New York's Metropolitan, was an outstanding one. Main singers were Harold Williams, once more living in Australia, and Ronal Dowd.

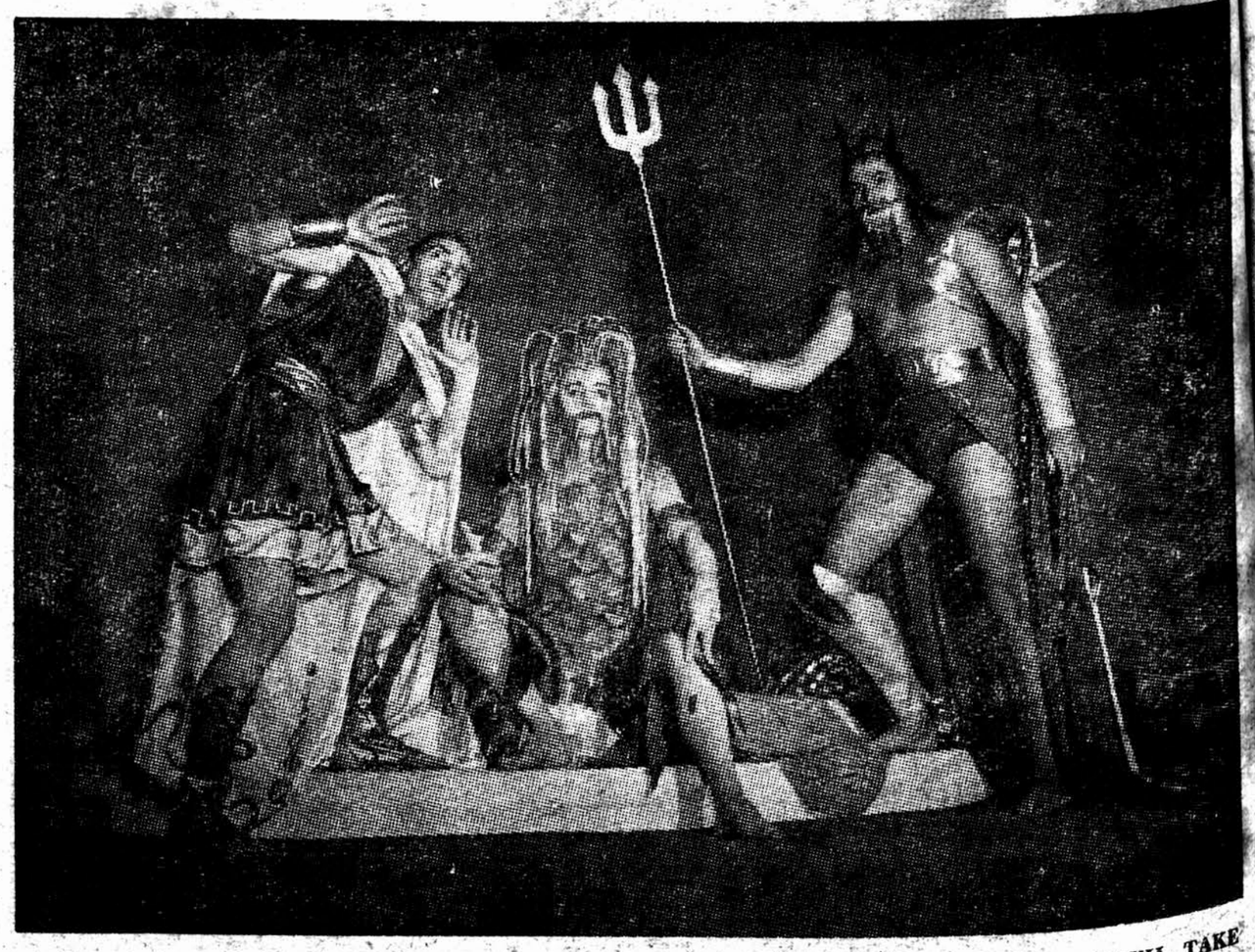
Because opera has no long established tradition in Australia it was natural that the company should rely mainly upon such conventional works as "Pagliacci", "Carmen", "La Boheme", "Cavalleria Rusticanna", and "The Barber of Saville", with a stronger dramatic note struck with "The Flying Dutchman", expertly conducted by Eugene Goossens, the Sydney Symphony Orchestra's permanent conductor. But the two Australian-written works undoubtedly gave the season an extra lift.

A notable feature was that all but one of the singers were drawn from Australian ranks. Only singer from overseas was Gino Mattera who, recruited from a concert tour for the Australian Broadcasting Commission, made four appearances in "The Barber".

It was no small achievement for the opera company, only in the third year of its existence, to carry through a successful season without high-publicised stars. It imposed considerable strain on the leading artists, for several appeared in nearly every production. The mainstay was Ronald Dowd, whose vigorous and pleasing tenor, romantic manner and easy stage presence, made him an assured success.

Versatility Of Artistes

The versatility of these artists was clearly shown when Florence Taylor, Harold Williams and Ronald Dowd also made an appearance—while the opera season was still under way—with Goossens and the Sydney Symphony Orchestra in Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius".



The National Opera of Australia presented two works by Australian composers. THE DEVIL TAKE HER by Arthur Benjamin and John Antill's ENDYMION, which had its world premiere in Sydney. Photo shows a scene from Endymion (Eric Starling), Glaucus (Alan Light) and Neptune (John Maxim).

AUSTRALIAN COMPOSERS HIT NEW HIGH IN PRODUCTIONS

A scene from "THE DEVIL TAKE HER". Rudolph (Ronald Dowd) tries to comfort Mimi (Tais Taras) on her deathbed in La BOHEME, supported by his friends Marcel (Geoffrey Chard) and Musetta (Beryl Hardy).

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